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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

AGAIN AT THE HEAD

Grover Cleveland For the Second Time Inaugurated President.

THE WEATHER VERY BOISTEROUS.

Snow Fell During the Forenoon and the Afternoon Was Cold.

PROGRAM WENT RIGHT ALONG.

The President Delivered His Inaugural Bareheaded in the Open Air.

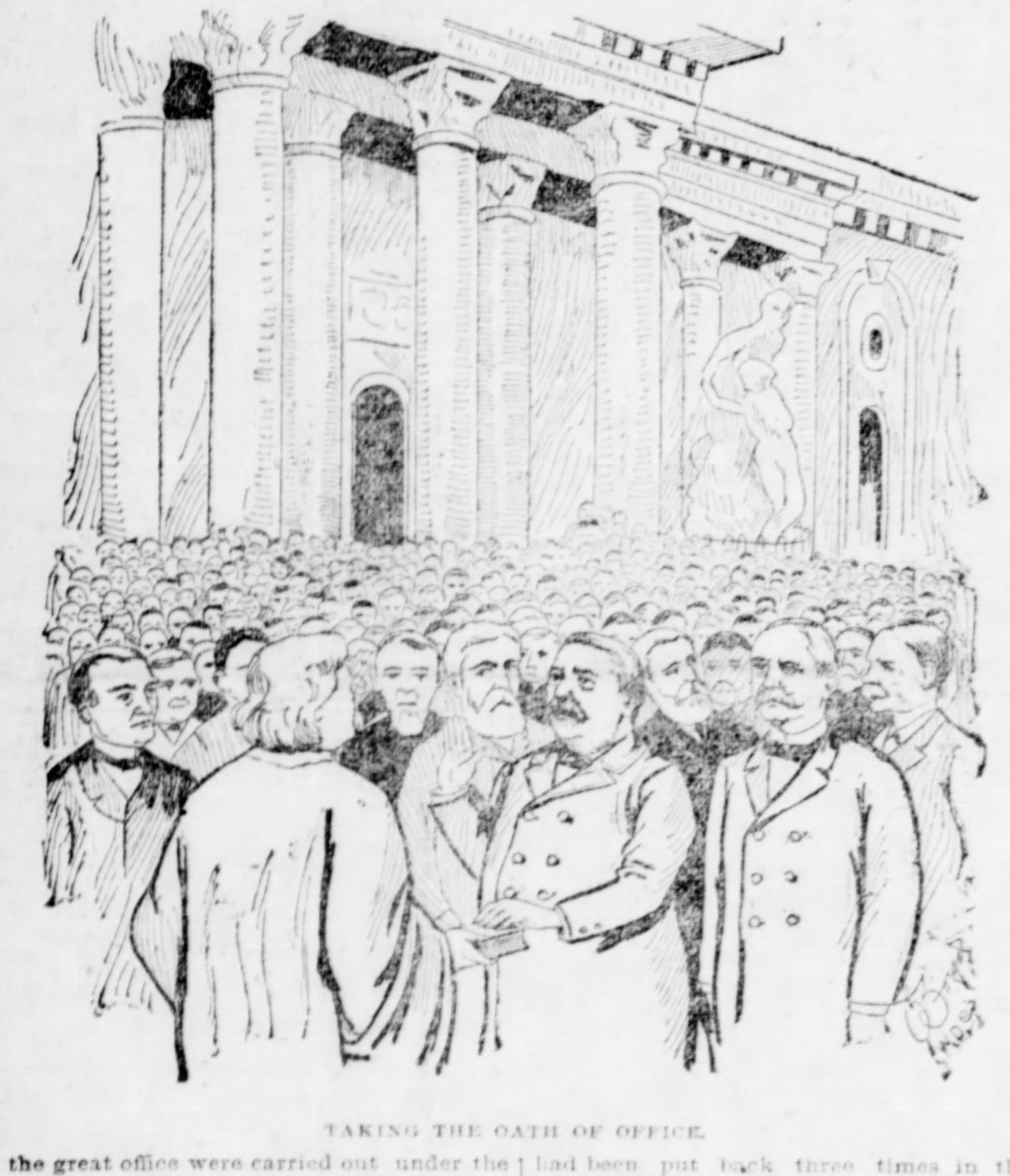
FEW OF THE MULTITUDE HEAR

President Harrison Turned Over the Government.

THE NEW CHIEF NOW IN THE WHITE HOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Grover Cleveland is again President of the United States, and although the ceremonies attending his induction a second time into the great office were carried out under the worst possible condition of weather, the whirling snow and the biting blasts could not dampen nor chill the enthusiasm of the mighty hosts of Democracy which had gathered from all quarters of the Union to do honor to the auspicious occasion. Through the slush and the snow the multitude tramped cheerfully, and in their exuberant good humor turned to jest the adverse circumstances which otherwise would have been regarded as hardship. The storm which came on in the night was not allowed to interfere in any particular with the program for the day's ceremonies and celebration. Although a bitter northeast wind was blowing when Mr. Cleveland descended the eastern steps of the capitol to deliver his inaugural address, he heroically went forward and talked into the teeth of the blast bareheaded until he had said all he intended to say and fully outlined the policy which is to guide his administration for the next four years. So strong was the wind at times that even those sitting two feet from him were compelled to lean forward with their hands behind their ears to catch his utterances.



TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

THE WILD WIND BLEW.

The President's scant locks were blown wildly about, and at times a severe gust almost took his breath away; but still he persisted, unheeding the wind or cold, and the vast multitude that filled the great eastern plaza of the capitol stood steadfast with straining ears to catch his words. Twenty times, when he uttered some strong and characteristic phrase, wild applause broke from all parts of the throng and cut off the flow of his speech. His emphatic declaration in favor of a sound currency, economy in expenditures, the duty of the people to support the government and not the government the people, against favoring special interests at the expense of the great mass of the citizens, in favor of civil service reform, fiscal reform and tariff reform, and generally his plea for purer, chaster and stronger Americanism, were all received with thunders of applause by those who filled the platform about him, as well as the throng that blackened the pavements of the plaza and the steps of the house and senate wings of the capitol. As he solemnly and impressively delivered the last words of his address a mighty parting cheer went up on all sides, and the great crowd began hurriedly to scamper off to shelter, half-numbed by the cold which they did not seem to notice while the President was speaking.

SNOW AND SLUSH.

More discouraging weather than that with which the day began would be hard to imagine. The city was covered with a sheet of snow, which fell in thick, swishing masses, driven by fitful winds. On the roadways and sidewalks the snow was tramped to slush as it fell, making pedestrianism as disagreeable as possible. Along Pennsylvania avenue the gay bunting and the innumerable flags were bedraggled and faded, and the general aspect of this section was indeed wretched. The stands erected for the accommodation of those who wished to watch the procession in comfort were made untenantable by the rain and snow, and few of them found more than a handful of occupants at any time during the day. People preferred to remain standing on the sidewalks, wet as they were, and with all the forbidding conditions the crowd, which for hours patiently watched the great procession march slowly by, was immense. Every foot of the long route was packed with people who cheered incessantly in honor of famous military or political organizations.

IN THE SENATE.

The ceremonies in the senate, as invariably occurs, were witnessed by an audience made up of the notable officials and public men of the nation and their families. Not an inch of space on the senate floor but was taken three-quarters of an hour before the ceremonies began, while the galleries were packed to suffocation, many standing on chairs and short stepladders outside the doorways so as to look over the heads of the more fortunate early comers who had succeeded in getting inside.

Mrs. Cleveland, who occupied a seat in the front bench of the President's gallery, was a center of interest during the three-quarters of an hour that intervened between her arrival and the appearance of Vice President Stevenson. The decorum of the body was not broken by applause when the latter came in shortly before 1 o'clock. The hands of the senate clock had been put back three times in the meanwhile. But when Mr. Cleveland appeared a short outburst occurred in the galleries.

* * *

TO THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The fiercest weather of the day began an hour before the conclusion of President Harrison's term of office and raged for an hour after President Cleveland had been inducted into office. The Harrison administration went out in storm and snow and the Cleveland term was ushered in with icy wind and sleet. Soon after 2 o'clock the snow and rain ceased entirely, but with every hour the cold increased in intensity, and by nightfall a fierce sweeping wind gave the national capital all the experience of a Western blizzard.

The snow was falling fast when President Harrison and the president-elect entered their carriages under the White House portico. The President and Mr. Cleveland entered the first vehicle, an open carriage belonging to President Harrison. It was drawn by four handsome bays from the White House stables and was driven by Willis, the White House coachman. Mr. Stevenson and Senator McPherson were in the second carriage, drawn by four big white horses with white trappings. Albert Hawkins, who has driven General Grant and every president since then from the White House to the capitol and back again, held the reins. In the third carriage, drawn by four bays, were Senators Ransom and Teller of the senatorial committee and Harry Vail, clerk to Senator Sherman. Secretary Charles Foster of the treasury department and his successor, Mr. Carlisle, came next. Their carriage, like each of the succeeding ones was drawn by two horses. I, the fifth carriage was Secretary Tracy, in the sixth Attorney General Miller and Postmaster General Wanamaker, in the seventh Secretary Noble, in the eighth Secretary Rusk, in the ninth Acting Secretary Wharton of the state department and in the tenth and last Admiral Gherardi, the senior officer of the navy; General Schofield, commanding general of the army; Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, aide to Admiral Gherardi, and Lieutenant Schofield, aide to General Schofield.

At 10:30 the escort division was prepared to move. It consisted of one brigade of infantry, artillery and cavalry of the United States army and marines of the United States navy and one brigade of the National guard of the District of Columbia.

There was a wild huzza from a thousand throats as the carriage bearing the President and president-elect came in sight preceded by Grand Marshal McMahon and staff. President-elect Cleveland and President Harrison both raised their hats in response to a popular salute, but the only effect was to redouble the enthusiasm of the multitudes. Slowly the first brigade of the escort division in advance of the presidential party started in measured tread upon the historic Pennsylvania avenue toward the capitol, the vice president elect and the senate committee of arrangements following in the carriages in rear of the President. Another wild cheer greeted the appearance of Vice President-elect Stevenson, and it was repeated with such vigor and prolonged with such enthusiasm as almost to challenge Cleveland's distinction of being the most popular of living Americans.

A touching scene occurred when Mr. Cleveland left the Arlington hotel to drive to the White House. The president-elect bowed to the party of official and personal friends gathered about him, and was about to pass through the door when Mrs. Cleveland called him back and, with disregard for the assembled company, threw her arms about her husband and kissed him several times, bidding him "God speed" on his way to take the oath of office. Those who saw this leave-taking endeavored to look unconscious of what was going on, but the act of Mrs. Cleveland was done so simply and with such womanly grace that it seemed to be the most natural occurrence in the world and endeared the wife of the president-elect to all those in the apartment.

* * *

SWORN INTO OFFICE.

Mr. Cleveland Delivers His Inaugural Address Bareheaded in the Cold Wind.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The great stand erected at the east front of the capitol, where President Cleveland delivered his inaugural message, was a cold place to-day. The snow storm had subsided toward noon, but the temperature had lowered and the northwest wind blew bitterly. The sun made several ineffectual efforts to pierce the clouds, with only partial success.

The troops arrived at the noon hour. At 1:40 the arrival of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Perrine and other members of the presidential party betokened the early appearance of the president-elect. There were about 50 ladies and gentlemen in the Cleveland party, and they were shown to two rows of chairs reserved for them immediately behind the presidential enclosure.

At about 1:35 o'clock the doors leading from the rotunda to the central portico of the inaugural stand swung open and Marshal Dan Ransdell of the District of Columbia and Marshal Wright of the United States supreme court appeared heading the procession. Ex-Vice President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller and the justices of the supreme court, except Judges Blatchford, Field and Harlan, came next. Then came Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine and Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom of the committee of arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side.

Behind the incoming and outgoing presidents followed the members of the senate and an unusually large contingent from the diplomatic corps, members of the house of representatives, governors of States and other official persons.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

The President and president-elect ex-Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller and the committee of arrangements were shown to the front of the platform, where, within a railed enclosure, had been laid a bright green carpet, upon which had been placed large leather-covered chairs, several tables, a reading desk and other turnishings, which gave a bright touch to the scene.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, and after a few minutes of delay he stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago, of delivering his address first and taking the oath afterward. This was the course pursued by Buchanan and Lincoln. On the other hand, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison took the oath first and delivered their inaugural afterward. A curious compromise between these opposing customs was made by President Harrison's grandfather, who stopped in the middle of his inaugural, took the oath, and then resumed and finished the reading of his address.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, Mr. Cleveland removed his silk hat and with bared head addressed the multitude. He kept his overcoat on, and secured what warmth he could for the fingers of his right hand by keeping it in his overcoat pocket, holding his hat at his side in his left hand, which was unprotected from the weather by glove. The wind had been rising and turning colder ever since noon, and Mr. Cleveland's task must have been attended with considerable personal discomfort, but he gave no sign of it and steadily continued his address until the close.

The characteristic feature about the inaugural was the clear, steady and excellent enunciation with which it was delivered and the absolute absence of any gesture. Mr. Cleveland gave no other emphasis to his remarks than that derived from the emphatic tone and the determined nod of the head with which he at times stated some of the more forcible passages of his oration. He spoke without notes, and turned from one part of the hall to the other. In the confusion caused by the crowding, the lack of observance of the arrangements made, and the wind, it was impossible for persons within 40 feet of Mr. Cleveland to fully follow his remarks from beginning to end. The people on the plaza immediately in front could hear a part of the salient features, and whenever they signified by cheers approval of special parts of it the demonstrations were taken up by persons further removed, who were unaware of exactly what had been said. The reference to the currency question provoked considerable cheers, but the loudest approval was given to the tariff section of his remarks.

The President began the delivery of his address about 1:50 o'clock and it occupied 25 minutes.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Cleveland turned around to the chief justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and the other persons near the President removed their hats, and with bare heads listened to the taking of the oath of office, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuller in a clear voice, Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible.

The oath taken reads as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

The Bible used in the ceremony was given to President Cleveland by his mother 49 years ago. This morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, it was brought to the capitol by Edwin Freht of Michigan and delivered to James McKenney, clerk of the United States supreme court, with a message from Don M. Dickinson, stating that it was Mr. Cleveland's wish that the chief justice use the book in to-day's ceremonies.

VICTORY FOR DUSS.

Judge Wickham Refused to Appoint a Receiver For the Economy Society.

THE FEICHTS LOSE THEIR CASE

Celibate Community's Affairs Revealed in Open Court.

HOW DUSS SAVED IT FROM RUIN.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

BEAVER, PA., March 8.—The great equity suit of Benjamin Feicht and others against John S. Duss and other members of the Harmony Society of Economy, in which the petitioners asked for the appointment of a receiver for the society, was argued Friday before Judge Wickham. The petition was refused and Duss gained another great victory over his disgruntled opponents. The showing up of the financial affairs of the society was the great feature of the day. It proved Duss to be a manager of great ability.

The plaintiffs asked for the appointment of a receiver, the dissolution of the Harmony society, and the granting of an injunction to restrain Mr. Duss from further managing the society. None present could have mistaken the meaning of the court's decision. It meant the condemnation of the whole proceedings as being both impudent and imprudent. In plain English his honor said that the only trustee the society had had for 25 years past worth having was John S. Duss, and further the judge said that Duss was the best receiver the Economites could have. Although Duss was called everything that could be decently put on paper by his opponents, including "adventurer" and "impostor," he walked out of the court house with his head high and his gold-rimmed glasses glittering with tears of joy and satisfaction.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

The hearing showed the old community to have been in an embarrassed condition. In the space of one year, and by the shrewdness and tact characteristic of the man, Duss reduced the debt of the Harmonites from over a million to a little over $200,000. It showed the anxiety he underwent all these months, when tales of fiction printed now and then estimated the society's wealth at $30,000,000 and $40,000,000, while he and the faithful few who followed him trembled in fear of a sudden rush upon their little saving banks and other embarrassed institutions. But the danger is all over, and the credit belongs alone to John S. Duss.

Not more than three dozen people were in the court room during the day. The affidavits read on both sides were lengthy, and some of them very interesting. Mr. Dickson, the expert accountant whom Mr. Duss employed, in a report covering 193 pages, exhaustively detailed the financial condition of the society.

The Feichts were represented by George Shiras III, and C. C. Dickey of Pittsburgh, and J. M. Buchanan and M. F. Mecklin of Beaver and Rochester. On behalf of the respondents there were present ex-Judge C. S. Fetterman and D. T. Watson of Pittsburgh, Seward Thompson and Judge Hice of Beaver, and J. Twing Brooks, solicitor of the Pennsylvania company and private counsel to Mr. Duss.

FEICHT'S AFFIDAVIT AND OTHERS.

Mr. Shiras opened the proceedings by reading the bill of equity already printed by THE POST. Then he took up the affidavit of Dr. Benjamin Feicht. He deposed he joined the society in 1865. He told what the condition of the society was before Duss joined it. There was a large amount of Pittsburgh and Allegheny suspension bridge stock, Saw Mill Run Railroad Company, Darlington Railroad Company stock (a coal railroad), and other stocks which paid dividends. The society had accumulated a large amount of real estate, about 2,500 acres, around Economy and lands at Beaver Falls, in Warren county and Allegheny county and in Michigan and elsewhere. He charges that Duss has squandered all of this nearly and that the society has been put in debt by his mismanagement and thorough ignorance of business.

Charles Kaufmann, a contractor and builder by trade, living in Economy, in his affidavit said the extravagance and recklessness of Duss had caused the members to complain very often. Duss was declared to be grossly inexperienced, utterly incompetent to handle the affairs of the Harmony or any other society. He refused to break off his connection with Teed, although the deponent told him Teed was a man of bad and immoral character, an adventurer, an impostor, and that only a knave or a fool would have anything to do with him. He took Fredericka Krowl, a young girl of 17 years, to Chicago, and put her in Teed's house, where she is now living with a number of misguided and dissolute women.

Henry Feicht, a brother of the plaintiff, in a lengthy affidavit related Duss's connection with the society, calling him a penniless adventurer, and corroborating his brother's deposition generally, to the effect that Duss was without any fitness to hold the position of trustee. The wives of the Feichts made similar depositions.

A BANK CASHIER'S EVIDENCE.

An unusually interesting document was the affidavit of William Roseburg, cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh. He deposed that on March 15, 1892, the Bank of Pittsburgh had accommodation papers upon which Henrici and Duss, trustees of the Harmony society, had indorsed to the amount of $148,300, as collateral security for which the trustees had deposited with the bank 240 shares in the Beaver Falls Bridge Company, 406 shares in the Beaver Falls Gas Company, 193 shares in the Bank of Pittsburgh, $5,000 worth of the Pittsburgh, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Building Company, and $24,000 worth of stock in the Little Saw Mill Run railroad. On the day mentioned the trustees of the society had come to him and asked to substitute 100 shares of the Little Saw Mill Run railroad stock for the stock of the Beaver Falls Bridge Company, giving as a reason for so doing that they desired to sell the bridge company stock and apply it to indebtedness. After a careful examination as to the financial condition of the society he became satisfied that it was financially embarrassed, and that it would be important for the Bank of Pittsburgh to collect the accommodation paper as soon as possible.

"I insisted upon payment of said paper," continued Mr. Roseburg, "as it fell due, although Mr. Duss desired renewal. And upon my persisting in the demand for payment he caused the said securities to be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of said indebtedness. The stock in said Bank of Pittsburgh had been held by said society for many years, but has since the 15th day of March last been transferred upon the books of said bank to other parties and the proceeds applied to the above mentioned indebtedness."

A LITTLE OF TEED.

The most amusing as well as the most important affidavit read was that made by Julius Stickel, who deposed that with his wife he came to Economy in 1888 and was admitted to the society. He was for some time in friendly relations with Duss, and had many opportunities to learn his character and future intentions. "My first knowledge of Duss's connection with Cyrus Teed, an alleged messiah, was at the time Miss Emertz (a so-called angel of Teed's) came to Economy from Chicago on the invitation of Mr. Duss. Mr. Henrici made known that she would make a speech in the evening, and arrangements were accordingly made. I heard her discourse when she said, 'I have come to preach the gospel to the heathen, as I am informed a great many of you are in darkness. I came here to announce the great changes that will take place within the next three or at the most five years, because here in this place the New Jerusalem will descend from heaven. Wedlock was devised by the devil. Teed has through seven days' fasting and prayers received the revelation.' When she finished speaking Mr. Henrici asked if anyone had any objections to make thereto, and I arose from my seat and spoke several words in disapproval. While Miss Emertz was here I discovered that she bore an assumed name, and that when she lived out West she kept a bad house. She asked a Miss Wagner, who discovered her identity, to conceal the same. Shortly after her departure Teed, the alleged messiah, came to Economy and stayed with Duss, who tried to get councils committed in Teed's behalf. When Teed left he took with him $750 of the society's money. I have heard Duss speak in contempt of the board of councils. With the exception of Duss, Siber and Moritz Fredericks, none of the council members can speak English, and are ignorant, inexperienced, and the majority of them drunkards. In the past year the society's domestic and local affairs have been most shamefully managed by Duss. Meat that was putrid has been served to the members, and flour made that was dirty and so filled with filth that it had to be fed to the cows."

Several other affidavits were read in corroboration of those given above. During the reading of Dr. Feicht's testimony Judge Wickham asked Mr. Shiras to confine himself to the allegations directly touching Mr. Duss's management of the Harmony society. He couldn't see what good came of the abuse poured out at Mr. Duss for events that were only connected with Mr. Henrici's life.

THE OTHER SIDE.

At the afternoon session ex-Judge Fetterman took up the case for the respondents. He first started on the general statement of the board of elders. They represented that Duss knew nothing whatever of the society's condition until April 1, 1892. All the possessions of the organization were a success, excepting the Beaver Falls file works and the cutlery works. In those investments the society lost over $1,000,000. Since Duss became trustee Economy had flourished, and many of the debts had been liquidated.

In Trustee Duss's statement, which was then read, the principal respondent reviewed his entire life up to date in a rather breezy way. In July, 1890, he was appointed a trustee of the society. He tried to find out the financial affairs of the society, but it was hard work. He finally ascertained that it owed not less than $1,400,000. The society was hard pressed for money when he completed the $400,000 mortgage. He detailed the lands owned by the society as follows: Economy township, 2,900 acres; Leetsdale, 188 acres and 30 houses thereon; 5,000 acres of valuable timber and oil land in Warren county, Pa.; 8 acres at McKees Rocks, 2,000 acres of land in Michigan, one lot in the Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, valued at $4,000, $4,000 worth of real estate at Glenwood, real estate at Rochester and at Beaver Falls; real estate and improvements at Beaver Falls belonging to the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, the Economy Savings institution; the town of Economy, valued at $750,000. The statement closes with a lengthy detail of what moneys Mr. Duss had borrowed and what he had done with them. He specifically denied every charge made by the plaintiffs.

THE EXPERT'S STATEMENT.

The report of James Dickson, an expert accountant and bookkeeper, was one of the most interesting documents read during the hearing. He found when he first began to investigate the affairs of the society that it was largely indebted on negotiable promissory notes, mostly in the possession of three Pittsburgh banks. He ascertained that on April 1, 1892, the Harmony Society owed on negotiable promissory notes $317,150. They had given mortgages on real estate amounting to $35,250. They also directly owed, on what might be termed an "open account," $41,000. The negotiable promissory notes had attached to them as collateral different stocks and bonds owned by the society. Most if not all of the indebtedness had been contracted by Messrs. Henrici and Lenz. The total direct indebtedness was $394,050. An investigation of the Economy Savings institution showed that that institution owed on April 1, 1892, $1,081,000, and there was drawn out of the savings institution since April 1, 1892, $761,000. Of this amount the Harmony society has paid into the bank $655,000. The combined debt of the society and the bank on April 1, 1892, was $1,475,000. Since that time the trustees have realized from the sale of stocks and bonds $608,000, money borrowed from Harry Darlington, for which a mortgage was given, $400,000; making a total of $1,008,000.

The present financial condition of the Harmony society may be stated as follows: The society now owes directly $419,900. This includes the $400,000 mortgage. The Economy savings institution owes $320,000, but from the assets it has on hand, and arrangements made to raise such additional cash as may be necessary, the institution will have sufficient money to pay its debts. The society has ample property to pay all its debts in full and have a large surplus left if it is prudently and carefully managed, and this without departing from the customs and the habits of the society to freely support all its own members.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

After some other affidavits were read the court was addressed by C. C. Dickey and George Shiras III, on behalf of the petitioners, and by D. T. Watson on behalf of the respondents. Then Judge Wickham rendered his decision. He said: "From the affidavits in the case it is very plain that John S. Duss has saved the society from utter and irretrievable ruin. To displace him would be to undo all that he has done, and as far as the society is concerned it would be a grievous wrong and injury to the members to appoint a receiver. I have not an acquaintance with Mr. Duss, but I will say that from what I know of the society Mr. Duss is the only trustee it has had in 25 years. He is a man of modern ideas, so it would seem. Whatever his affiliations with Teed, a notorious impostor and scoundrel, may have been, I don't care to know. When he is accused of misrepresenting things to the women Lautenshlager I think he did what he thought was right. The time had arrived and the affairs of the society had reached a crisis when it was necessary to misrepresent when he had the welfare of the organization and its people at heart. When Mr. Duss found what the true condition of affairs was, instead of going to clairvoyants and such spiritual skeptics of finances he went and saw such men as Judge Hice and planned the best means of saving the society from disaster. I think the bill in equity is altogether out of place, and see no reason why the plaintiffs' petition should be granted. It seems to me that John S. Duss is about as good a receiver as the society could have. I refuse to appoint a receiver. I think that the assets of the society now will cover the liabilities and leave a good surplus in time."

The counsel for plaintiffs will now look into the assets and have a master appointed to take testimony and carry the case to the end.

* * *

MONTANA'S NEW SENATOR.

Lee Mantle, English by Birth, Appointed by Governor Richards.

HELENA, MONT., March 4.—Governor Richards to-day appointed Lee Mantle United States senator from Montana. He succeeds W. F. Sanders. The assembly failed to make an election and there was an active contest for the appointment between Mantle and Sanders.

The successful contestant is chairman of the Republican State committee and is mayor of Butte. He is the principal proprietor and manager of the Butte *Inter-Mountain*, is a native of England and about 40 years of age. His parents emigrated to Utah where he was left an orphan. He learned telegraphy and for some time had charge of a section and tollroad on the old overland stage route. He settled at Butte about 1879 and engaged in insurance, real estate and mining in which he accumulated a fortune estimated at $100,000.

IN THE CAPITOL.

Great Throng and Impressive Ceremonies in the Senate Chamber.

ALL THE NOTABLES ASSEMBLED.

Harrison and Cleveland See the Old Out and the New In.

MR. MARTIN OF KANSAS SEATED.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—During the early morning the senate chamber had been arranged for the coming ceremonies. Two large red morocco chairs stood in front of the clerk's desk for the use of the president and vice president-elect. Three smaller chairs to their right were for the members of the committee on arrangements. A dozen armchairs were placed within the area on the western side of the room for the chief justice and justices and officers of the supreme court. There was a similar arrangement of chairs on the other side of the area for the heads of departments; the major general of the army and the admiral of the navy. Two rows back of the supreme court judges were assigned to members of the diplomatic corps; and all the rows back of them to members of the house of representatives. The eastern tiers of seats were reserved for senators, and the lobby back of them was assigned to governors of States, ex-senators of the United States, the commissioners of the District of Columbia and others.

As the hour of noon arrived the galleries became packed to suffocation. Despite the arrangements made to handle the great crowds, confusion reigned and the doorkeepers were all but helpless in preventing a general rush through the door; especially was this the case at the doors of the galleries assigned to the presidential party, to which a large number of tickets of admission had been issued. An incident occurred here worthy of mention. Mrs. Bissell, wife of the incoming postmaster general, with several friends tried to gain access without a ticket, but was, after making herself known to the doorkeeper, refused admittance. Her male escort interceded but to no purpose. As a final recourse Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine was sent for and then Mrs. Bissell and party were admitted.

IN THE GALLERIES.

Among those in the galleries were Madame Romero, wife of the Mexican minister, and the wives and daughters of the Japanese, Brazilian and Russian ministers, and attaches of the Chinese legation. In the President's gallery was Mrs. and Miss Morton, wife and daughter of the vice president, and the party of Vice President-elect Stevenson, consisting of Mrs. Stevenson and three daughters, Misses Mary, Julia and Letitia; Mrs. Scott, sister of Mrs. Stevenson, and daughters, Misses Letitia and Julia; Mrs. James S. Ewing and Misses Frances and Lucille Burns. The gentlemen were Messrs. Lewis G. and William Stevenson and James S. and Spencer Ewing.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the incoming secretary of war, and party, consisting of Mrs. Grace Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. Lancier Warner, Miss Warner, Mrs. and Miss Bryant of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear of Buffalo, Mrs. Bissell and party, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jessup of New York and Mrs. and Miss Fuller.

Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Perrine and the latter's husband, came soon after dinner and took seats in the presidential gallery. The wives and daughters and friends of the senators and representatives filled the other galleries.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive and to take their positions in the chamber were the members of the diplomatic corps, in the full court uniforms of their respective nations, some of them in military costumes and most of them wearing insignia and decorations on their breasts. Their gold-laced coats, bright scarfs, epaulets and the general magnificence of their attire gave a fine effect to the scene.

The diplomatic corps was followed by the supreme court. Its presence at the door was announced at 11:29. The senate stood to receive it, as it had done with the diplomatic corps, and the justices, in their black silk judicial robes and accompanied by the marshal and others, entered and took their seats. The members of the house then came in informally and unannounced.

The presidential party with their military escort came in sight of the eastern entrance of the capitol a few minutes after 11 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled at the east front and cheered loudly as Mr. Cleveland approached. He went in by the back entrance in order to avoid the somewhat slippery steps on the outside. From the moment he descended from the carriage he was received with lusty cheers, and when he entered the senate wing the cheers on the outside gave way to an ovation.

HARRISON'S LAST WORK.

When Mr. Cleveland stepped to the entrance of the marble room with Mr. Harrison, both men had the collars of their great coats turned up about their ears, and their silk hats showed the effect of the inclement weather they had incountered on the trip from the White House to the capitol. As they crossed the threshold, Mr. Harrison bowed to his successor and walked unattended to the President's room, where he found an abundance of work to keep him busy. In fact, it was such an amount of work that three times did it become necessary for the venerable Captain Bassett to turn back the hands of the clock. If there had been any fears that the appropriation bills would force a halt in the proceedings by reason of the time required to engross them, that fear was dispelled, for among the first bills to be presented to Mr. Harrison were those making appropriations for the expenses of the government. About the room were the members of the outgoing cabinet, while Mr. Carlisle, the new secretary of the treasury, stepped in to chat with Mr. Foster and other members of Mr. Harrison's official family.

CLEVELAND TAKES LUNCH.

In the meantime Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson had been ushered into the private room of Mr. Morton, where a buffet lunch was served, and a few callers dropped in to pay their respects. The room of Mr. Morton was made ready for the reception of the distinguished guests partly by the vice president's own hands. During the morning, when everybody else was busy, Mr. Morton took a brush and cleaned off his own table and wiped off what little dust might have collected.

It was impossible to keep the crowds which overflowed both the galleries and the floor from the marble room and private lobbies, and many ladies had gathered there in spite of orders of the guards. It was thus, through a crowd bordered by a number of ladies, that at three minutes before high noon, by the clock in the senate chamber, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate came into the room of the vice president followed by Senator McPherson of the committee of arrangements, and Vice President-Elect Stevenson.

Here occurred the only incident that marred the proceedings, and it was repeated a moment later with additional emphasis. When Mr. Cleveland made his appearance some man claiming to be a member of the house appeared in the lobby without a ticket and demanded admittance to the floor. This was denied by the guards and the man became very indignant. A this moment Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine appeared, leading the way for the president-elect. The man who figured in this episode halted Mr. Valentine, who quickly told him of the situation and urged him to step aside and not interfere with the progress of the party. After being compelled to almost brush him back, the party moved on.

AN OBSTREPEROUS INDIVIDUAL.

A moment later the senators of the committee merged from the room with the President in charge. The individual who had stopped the officer of the senate, then, together with others, again crowded forward. Every one but this man responded to the cry of the guard to get back. As Mr. Cleveland reached a point just opposite the entrance to the senate floor the president-elect was stopped and remained standing until the doorkeeper could jump forward and thrust the offending individual aside. When asked why he did not step back the gentleman only replied that he did not know why he was expected to get out of the way. "Because you were ordered to," retorted the guard, and the offending statesman was heard from no more.

When the party thus interfered with was gotten together, they met the President in the red room and marched around the outside of the chamber through the corridors, entering the chamber promptly at noon by the senate clock, but, as a matter of fact, at 12:45 standard time.

Meanwhile in the senate, at quarter before 12 (senate clock), the speaker and house of representatives were announced.

The speaker was escorted to a chair at the secretary's desk and representatives who followed him were crowded in whereever space could be found for them.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

At this time the general spectacle was magnificent. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. The senators from 44 States were all in their places. When the senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 12:50, the vice president-elect was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair to the right of Vice President Morton. Immediately afterward the President of the United States and his cabinet were announced, and President Harrison and the members of his cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the chairs standing in front of the clerk's desk. Immediately afterward the president-elect was announced, and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance into the chamber was greeted with applause.

Then Vice President Morton administered the oath of office to his successor and yielded to him the chair of the presiding officer.

THE NEW SENATE.

The special session of the senate of the Fifty-third congress was then formerly opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler. Vice President Stevenson arose and addressed the senate. As he closed his remarks he directed the secretary of the senate to read the proclamation of the President convening the senate in extraordinary session. Mr. McCook read the proclamation; and then the senators newly elected or re-elected were invited by the vice president to come forward and take the oath of office. They did so, each escorted by his colleague, and the oath was solemnly administered by the vice president, the senators afterward subscribing to the same at the clerk's desk. Twenty of those to whom the oath of office was administered were senators who were re-elected. Five of them took their seats in the senate for the first time, Messrs. Lodge of Massachusetts, Murphy of New York, Roach of North Dakota, Smith of New Jersey and White of California.

The credentials of John Martin as senator from Kansas were presented by Mr. Peffer and read. Mr. Hoar said that the credentials just read seemed to be in due form and to entitle Mr. Martin prima facie to be admitted to a seat in the senate. If there was to be a question as to his title upon the merits, the senate could pass upon that afterward. He moved that the oath of office be administered to Mr. Martin. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Martin took and subscribed to the oath.

All these preliminaries having been duly disposed of, the vice-president directed the sergeant-at-arms to proceed to the execution of the order of the senate relative to the inauguration of the President of the United States. The procession to the east portico of the capitol was then begun, Mr. Johnson, chief clerk of the senate, announcing the order in which it was to move from the senate chamber, which conformed to the printed program already published.

* * *

HARRISON DEPARTS.

The Ex-President Leaves For Pittsburg and Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Ex-President Harrison left Washington for Indianapolis on a special train over the Baltimore & Potomac railroad at 4:05 this afternoon. He was accompanied to the station by Acting Secretary of State Wharton, Secretary of the Treasury Foster, Secretary of War Elkins, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Attorney General Miller. The cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary Noble, were accompanied by their wives. The ex-president's immediate party comprised Mr. and Mrs. McKee, their children, Benjamin and Mary McKee, Lieutenant Parker and Assistant Private Secretary Tibbott, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Marshal Ransdell. George W. Boyd, assistant passenger agent of the Pennsylvania road, was in charge of the train and will accompany the ex-president to Indianapolis.

The ex-president's train consisted of an engine and three cars, the first a baggage car, the second the New Zealand, in which he made his trip to the Pacific coast, and the third the combination car Davy Crockett. The ex-president's train was due to arrive at East Liberty, Pa., shortly before 12 o'clock to-night, but is reported several hours late. The train will lay over there until 12:05 A. M. Monday, when it will proceed to Indianapolis, where it should arrive at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

A PANAMA REPORT.

Findings of the Congress Committee Investigating the Isthmus Affairs.

BRIBERY COULD NOT BE PROVEN.

Ex-Secretary Thompson's Actions Severely Criticised.

MONROE DOCTRINE INSISTED ON.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The house Panama investigating committee in its report Thursday finds that, so far as the treaty of 1846 with New Grenada is concerned, and so far as the concessions granted to and contracts made with the present Panama railroad corporation are concerned, there is no clear ground for the assertion that any exclusive right to cross the isthmus was ever in terms granted or by implication secured to an American corporation or to a citizen of the United States to the exclusion of citizens of any other country. There seems no ground, so far as the evidence before the committee goes, for the claim that the government of New Grenada or the United States of Colombia has ever guaranteed that the United States shall control the transit or place any limitation on the legal rights of shareholders in the railway company, or restriction in the nationality of its owners of stock.

The committee has done its utmost in the limited time before it to investigate the charge that money was expended to prevent opposition to the plans of the canal. It has been unable thus far to trace, directly or indirectly, the expenditure of any money whatever in a corrupt way to influence the legislative or executive action of the United States government. It may be that no investigation, however prolonged, after this lapse of time, could be efficient in making such discovery, even if such corrupt use of money was made; but this is a subject on which the committee does not desire authoritatively to express its opinion that further investigation would be entirely fruitless.

DE LESSEPS'S VISIT.

The report comments upon De Lesseps's visit to the United States in 1879, and the remarkable change of sentiment that resulted. The American committee was appointed to convey the impression that American capital and sympathy were back of the enterprise. The committee further say that Hon. R. W. Thompson became secretary of the American committee and resigned his place in the cabinet. Mr. Thompson stated that he notified the President and the President acquiesced in his resignation under these circumstances, causing no severance of the personal friendly relations between them. Testimony was taken by the committee showing that this action on the part of Secretary Thompson was a great disappointment and surprise to President Hayes, and he so expressed himself to others. The committee finds that Mr. Thompson for the next three or four years was exceedingly vigilant in watching legislation and most active and able in his efforts and influence to postpone the consideration of any legislation tending to work injury to the cause of the Panama Canal Company. So far as the testimony goes, it shows that Mr. Thompson did the work of the American committee. He supervised purchases for the construction of the canal, watched legislation, etc.

CONTRACT AGAINST PUBLIC INTEREST.

The object of the contract between the Pacific Mail Company and the Panama Railroad Company was to maintain rates above the level to which they would fall if free competition between several routes had continued. It seems to be certain that a very large, if not an absolutely controlling interest in the stock and directory of the Pacific Mail Company is owned by individuals and estates very largely interested in the stock and directory of the transcontinental roads, and it is proven that the same individuals, composing a majority of the directory of the Pacific mail at that time, composed a majority of the directors present at the meeting of the Panama Railroad Company's directory at which the contract between the Pacific mail and the railroad company, of February 1, 1878, was ratified and executed. That this system has for 15 years been diminishing commerce between New York and San Francisco across the isthmus is not denied.

It seems to the committee that this state of things cannot be beneficial to the general interstate trade or commerce of the country, nor can it see that it is of any particular benefit to our trade with foreign countries. The committee recommends that whenever, under the provisions of the mail subsidy act, the postmaster general shall enter into contract with any line of vessels a clause shall be inserted in the contract to the effect that if the steamship line shall enter into any combination or arrangement with competing lines of traffic, the result of which is to diminish traffic or raise or maintain rates of freight on American commerce, foreign or domestic, over what free competition would effect, the contract may be terminated forthwith by the postmaster general.

UNITED STATES SHOULD CONTROL.

The committee regrets, so far as the ownership of nearly all the stock goes, that the control of any American corporation, as the Panama railroad is, should be in foreign hands, particularly in the hands of the liquidator or receiver of another corporation, also foreign, appointed by foreign authority and subject to foreign judicial supervision.

The committee, in concluding, cannot refrain from calling attention to what seems to be an obvious deduction from the facts shown, that it is the interest of the United States that the American people should absolutely control some outlet across the isthmus at some point which shall be used for the benefit of American trade in general, as an open and continuous competitor affording no opportunity for entangling subsidies from great competing lines or chance of falling into the grasp of any monopoly through stock manipulation.

* * *

THE CABINET ALL THERE.

Cleveland's Happy Family Ready to Take the Oath.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Walter Q. Gresham reached Washington this afternoon and is registered at the Arlington hotel. All the members of the new cabinet are now in the city and will be ready to take the oath of office as soon as their names have been transmitted to the senate and received the approval of that body. After dinner Judge Gresham passed some time in the lobbies of the hotel conversing with friends.

THE GREAT DANCE

The Inaugural Ball Attended by Fully Ten Thousand People.

THE DECORATIONS MAGNIFICENT.

Beautiful and Costly Gowns Worn by the Prominent Ladies.

PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE THERE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—By long custom the inaugural ball has grown to be about as much a part of the ceremonies of the inauguration day as the inaugural address. It is the quadrennial tribute paid by politics to society. There has been but two intermissions in the series of inaugural balls since the days of Madison. President Pierce wound up his inauguration in a snow storm and had no ball given him. The delayed decision of the disputed title of President Hayes prevented any ball being given in his honor. Garfield's brief administration, which opened so auspiciously and closed so tragically, was commemorated by a ball held in the uncompleted National Museum, whose vast

MRS. CLEVELAND.

proportions, with its arches, corridors and dome, gave facilities for making the ball the most imposing affair of the kind ever witnessed in this country. This ball was never equaled until the majestic central hall of the otherwise uninteresting pension building, created by the late General Meigs, placed at the disposal of the national authoritias a ballroom the equal of which it would be hard to find anywhere. Whatever changes of administration may occur, it seems likely that the pension building will be the national ballroom of the future.

Cleveland's first inauguration and Harrison's election were each celebrated by most successful balls held within this building, but neither of them could compare in splendor to the ball held there to-night. Much of the spectacular sucess of the affair was doubtless due to the modern developments in the use of electricity, of which full advantage was taken.

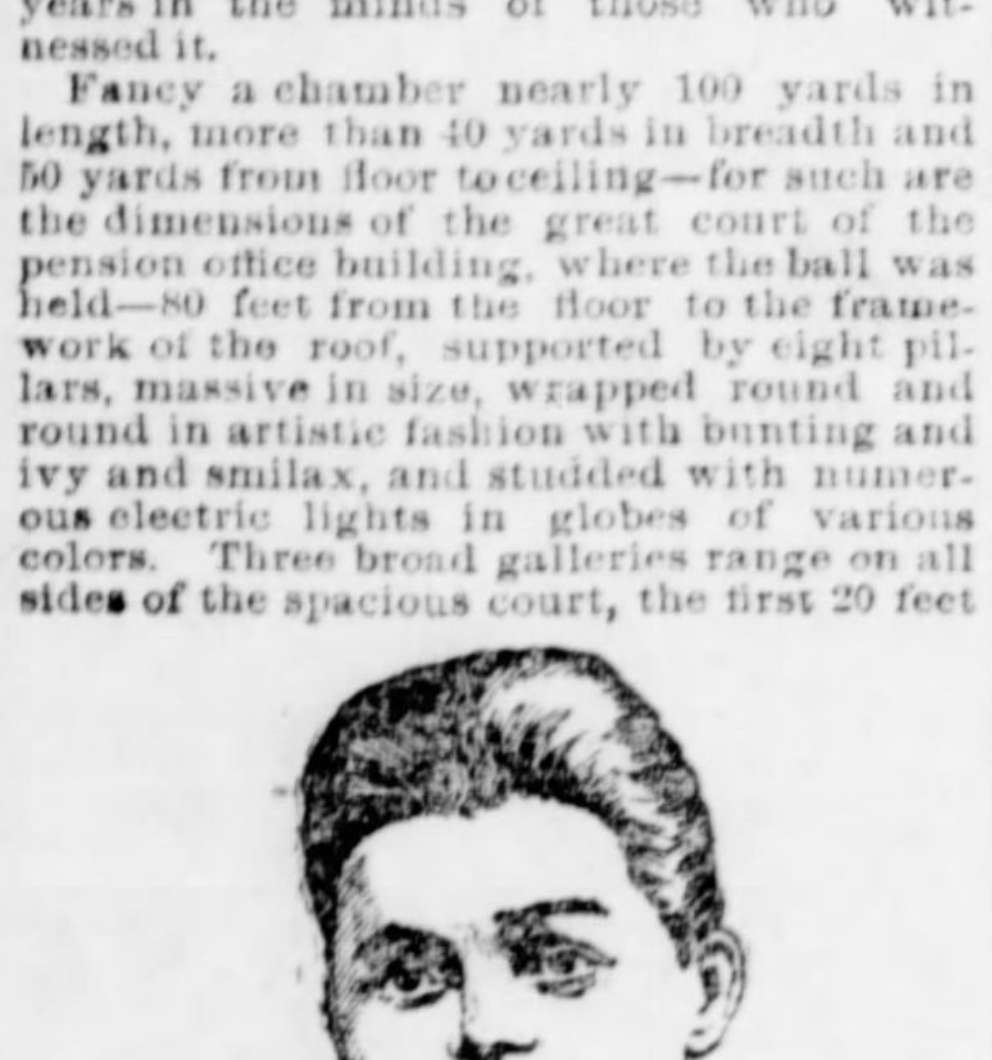
A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

The scene was fairy-like. The scent of flowers, the combined radiance of myriad electric globes, the dainty blending of

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

green and gold and white, sparkling fountains of tinted water, perfect harmony of musical instruments, and, what was to many the most interesting feature of all, toilets of surpassing taste and magnificence, combined to make a spectacle that will be carried for many years in the minds of those who witnessed it.

Fancy a chamber nearly 100 yards in length, more than 40 yards in breadth and 50 yards from floor to ceiling—for such are the dimensions of the great court of the pension office building, where the ball was held—80 feet from the floor to the framework of the roof, supported by eight pillars, massive in size, wrapped round and round in artistic fashion with bunting and ivy and smilax, and studded with numerous electric lights in globes of various colors. Three broad galleries range on all sides of the spacious court, the first 20 feet



MRS. BISSELL.

or so from the ballroom floor, supported by many slender columns of polished granite, and the balcony railing capped by huge vases. The shining surface of the columns and the bronzed coating of the vases are hidden in the masses of floral decoration, the one covered by hanging strings of smilax and similar pendants, the other filled with growing palms glittering with thousands of electric beams. Similar treatment is accorded to the supports and cappings of the two upper galleries.

WHITE, GOLD AND RED.

White, gold and red are draped about the walls of the entire interior. Wherever the eye wanders these three colors predominate, with just enough of floral green to make a pleasing effect. The ceiling, 150 feet above the throng, is a mass of white and gold, a magnificent piece of workmanship that elicited admiration from all beholders. Ten thousand yards of material was consumed in draping this vast canopy. The stars and stripes are everywhere, on

MISS LETITIA STEVENSON.

pillars, on walls and in the waiting rooms. The lower gallery is covered with plush of purest white, gold embroidered and gold fringed, forming a background for American flags and banners, while in the center of the plush, directly above, midway in the arches between the supporting pillars, are emblems of chivalry, shields of bronze and steele highly polished, over suits of armor, with the conventional spear in the usual position. A floral piece is over each of the pillars supporting the first gallery. On the gallery walls are silk banners representing the 44 States. The second gallery is decorated similarly to the first, with floral pieces above each column, vases fairly overflowing with roses and other flowers, while the sides are covered with national and State escutcheons alternating. Foreign governments are complimented in the decorations of the highest gallery, which embrace flags of all nations and the national coat of arms.

FLOWERS EVERYWHERE.

Flowers and growing plants are everywhere. In the center of the court is a fountain of playing water, translucent in the rays of electric lights of many colors. The fountain is surrounded by growing plants, flowers and vines, and its effect is so unique that it forms one of the most attractive features of the general scene. Two great floral arches, each 65 feet in height, are on either side of the court, while just in front of and surrounding them are stands for the musicians. The arches are trimmed in pure white bunting, forming a background for plants and vines and odorous flowers. They are the

MRS. CARLISLE.

crowning features of the room. From the top of one the magic name "Cleveland" blazes in electricity; from the other "Stevenson" shines.

But these elaborate and tasteful decorations are only made perfect by the harmonious effect of many colored electric lights. Their radiance comes from ceiling and balcony, they peep from out the smilax and ferns, they shimmer on the water of the fountain. Thousands of them aid in bringing forth the grandeur of the whole effect.

The ball had been in progress for some time before the presidential party arrived. Many persons of distinction from all parts of the country, senators, representatives, prominent politicians, governors of States, officers of the army and navy, diplomatists from many lands, militia officers, all these with thousands of ladies formed the throng that passed through the four great doorways of the building and made merry in the ballroom. It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the affair, but only a small proportion of these took part in the dancing. The throng was too great to admit of freedom in the waltz and

MRS. LAMONT.

schottische and polka, and the pressure about the square sets was so intense that the revelers were given but little space for their terpsichorean evolutions.

DIRECTING THE DANCING.

E. B Hay, chairman of the committee on inaugural ball and promenade, was floor manager, and each of the 12 sections into which he divided the ballroom was in charge of an assistant. Chairman Hay had his station near the orchestra, and he communicated with his aides by means of electric signals. When a square dance was ready to begin in each section an electric annunciator made known that fact to Mr. Hay, and when the last set in the last section had been formed, he gave the order for the music to begin. The program for the concert, promenade and dancing was as follows:

Grand inaugural march, "The Great Republic," Band and orchestra, written for the occasion and dedicated to Mr. Cleveland.	Fanciulli
Symphonic poem, Les Preludes"	Liszt
Grand selection, "The Merchant of Venice"	Pinsuti
Fantasi comique, "Trip to Mars"	Fanciulli

DANCING AND PROMENADE.

Waltz, "Christmas Eve"	Johns
Lancers, "Fencing Master"	DeKoven
Polka, "May Poles"	Santelmann
Promenade, "Czarine"	Ganne
Lancers, "Isle of Champagne"	Furst
Waltz, "Polar Star"	Waldteufel
Schottische, "Country Band"	Smith
Promenade, "Divertissement Espagnol"	Nesormes
Lancers, "International"	Moses
Promenade, "Road to Moscow"	DeLoetz
Waltz, "Bachelor's Favorite"	Williams
Promenade, "New York"	Fanciulli
York, "One Heart, One Soul"	Strauss
Lancers, "Robin Hood"	DeKoven
Waltz, "Espana"	Waldteufel
Polka, "High School Cadet March"	Sousa

WHAT THE LADIES WORE.

The Beautiful and Costly Costumes Worn by Mrs. Cleveland and Others.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The costumes worn by Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson and by the wives of the cabinet officers were not the least attractive of the many elegant toilets displayed.

The gown worn by Mrs. Cleveland was made of heavy white satin, empire front and tight-fitting back. It was richly trimmed with point lace and embroidered with crystal beads. The embroidery ran up in rays, about 12 inches from the bottom of the skirt, which was pointed in the back. The empire front was outlined with the lace and the crystal embroidery. The sleeves were large puffs made of satin, dotted with beads and had stiff satin bows at the shoulders. A heavy fall of lace completed the corsage. The gown was severe in style, but very rich and graceful.

Mrs. Stevenson was accompanied to the ball by all the ladies of the party that came with her from Bloomington save Mrs. Scott, her sister, who is in mourning. Mrs. Stevenson's gown was a combination of cream and heliotrope, of moire antique and velvet. The skirt and corsage was of cream moire. About the bottom of the skirt was a narrow arrangement of the heliotrope velvet. The corsage was decollete, with a rich bertha of rare old duchesse lace, outlined by a garland of violets. Mrs. Stevenson's gloves and fan matched the velvet, and she wore no jewels.

Mrs. Stevenson wore pink chiffon, embroidered in colors over pink silk. Miss Julia Stevenson wore white bengaline, with full-puffed elbow sleeves of rainbow satin and pear passementeries. Miss Letitia Stevenson, yet a school girl, wore a Josephine gown of turquoise blue faille and lace. Miss Julia Scott wore white corded silk combined with lavendar satin. Mrs. James S. Ewing, old rose silk and thread lace; Miss Lucy Bunn, lemon brocade; Miss Fanny Bunn, lilac crepe.

The cabinet ladies present were Mesdames Carlisle, Lamont and Bissell, and Miss Herbert, daughter of the secretary of the navy. The wives of the three sons of Secretary of Agriculture Morton were also present. Mrs. Gresham and Mrs. Hoke Smith were not in the city, and Mrs. Olney, wife of the attorney general, did not feel equal to the task.

The material of Mrs. Carlisle's gown was a superb brocade, in which pinkish mauve shades predominated. The train was a very long and full court train. The waist was elegantly trimmed with point lace and gold, and had high puffed elbow sleeves of the brocade. The neck was finished with rich old lace, 16 inches wide, caught up on one shoulder with ostrich tips. One end was hidden under the velvet bow at the waist in front, and then carried down the side of the skirt and fastened with a large violet velvet bow. Then it was fastened across the front of the skirt in its full width, and disappeared under the train. Mrs. William K. Carlisle wore white crepe trimmed with light blue velvet. The low-necked waist was edged with a garland of forget-me-nots, and she wore a wreath of the same flowers in her hair.

Mrs. Lamont was attired in a gown with an old gold satin front, the back brocaded with terra cotta stripes. The sleeves were puffed, of velvet, to match the color in the brocade stripes. Lace was jobotted around the bottom and up the front, caught with bows. The bodice was of velvet, trimmed with gold and pearl fringe, with fall of lace.

Miss Leila Herbert wore a gown in the style of 1830. The material was cream satin. The skirt had no train and stood out stiffly at the bottom, where it was flounced deeply with lace over silver gauze and festooned with bunches of cream roses. The bodice had the lace arranged in a pretty bertha fashion. Pearl ornaments were worn.

Miss Wilmer of Birmingham, Ala., who is Miss Herbert's guest, wore a gown of yellow silk trimmed with ecru lace

Mrs. Bissell chose a gown of pale yellow brocaded satin striped with pink and blue and finished with an abundance of rare old lace.

Mrs. Joy Morton wore heliotrope brocade and velvet, made in the directoire style and trimmed with minx and duchess lace. Mrs. Paul Morton wore corn-colored brocade combined with heliotrope satin and a fall of old lace. Mrs. Carl Morton wore black silk with white and black lace.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

President Cleveland and His Wife Spent Half an Hour at the Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It was 9:40 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at the pension office building, accompanied by a retinue of friends. Without going to the rooms reserved for them the President and his wife started on a tour of the ballroom. The President led the way on the arm of General Schofield while Mrs. Cleveland followed under escort of Justice Gray of the supreme court. Following them came Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, with their daughters-in-law, Hoke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Miss Benedict and a number of others.

As the party entered the marine band, at a signal from the doorway, started up with "Hail to the Chief," and this familiar air was the first intimation given a majority of the people present that the guests of the evening had arrived.

The gathering had by this time numbered fully 10,000, and this immense crowd was necessarily so compact and the interest in the Cleveland party so great that there was little room left for the promenade of the guests of honor.

The greatest interest was manifested in Mrs. Cleveland, and hundreds of women vied with each other in getting to the front of the line where they might catch a good glimpse of her face. Colonel and Mrs. Lamont came in for their share of attention and were frequently stopped by old Washington friends and compelled to listen to congratulations.

A few minutes only were consumed in the circuit of the hall, and then Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and their party went upstairs to their apartments and their received a large number of prominent persons. The coming secretary of the navy, Mr. Herbert, there joined the party with Miss Herbert.

The vice presidential party arrived at the hour of 10, and a circuit of the hall was made in a manner similar to that of the presidential party. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, with their son, daughters and their friends then joined the President and Mrs. Cleveland in their rooms.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was a conspicuous figure, and was almost constantly surrounded by groups of friends. Governor Russell of Massachusetts and Governor Flower of New York were recipients of much attention, and the number of people who crowded about them frequently became so great that movement was temporarily supended in that portion of the hall where they happened to be at the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the ballroom shortly before 10:30 o'clock. Their departure was made so quietly that but few people were aware of it, and a great multitude gathered about the stairway leading to the presidential apartments, and remained there for some time after the President and his wife had left the hall.

The Stevenson family remained somewhat later, as did also several members of the party who came with the Clevelands. Mr. Carlisle was one of those who remained and he and Mrs. Carlisle held several impromptu receptions in various parts of the hall.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the band struck up "Home Sweet Home" and the assemblage quietly dispersed. The whole proceedings were marked by a staid and stately decorum more characteristic of an ancient minuet than of a modern ball.

WANT A LATER DAY.

Chicago's Iroquois Club Asks For Inaugurations in May.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inclemency of the weather to-day is likely to add to the popularity of the propositions of Congressman Springer and others to change the date of the presidential inaugurations to a later period in the spring.

The Iroquois club of Chicago, which was only one of the many crack political organizations which shivered for hours in the icy winds to-day, held a meeting this afternoon and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The inclement weather of this present March 4, 1893, has demonstrated that so early a period of the year is unsuitable for the manifestation of the respect felt by the American people for their chief magistrate upon the occasion of his induction into the great office of President of the United States, therefore

Resolved, By the Iroquois club of the city of Chicago, that the congress of the United States be respectfully memorialized to take such steps as will provide that the inauguration of all presidents elected by the people after this date shall take place at such date during the month of May as in their wisdom may be deemed best."

It is announced to-night that it is the intention of the Iroquois club to communicate with all the other political organizations of the country, of both parties, and endeavor to secure unity of action in the demand for this reform.

ALL WILL GO TO RIVERSIDE.

JUDGE STOWE SENTENCES THOSE POISONERS.

Dempsey and Beatty Seven Years, Gallagher Five, Davidson Three.

Unless the supreme court decides to interfere, the last has been heard of the Homestead poisoning trials, and the men who took part in the plot to sicken the Carnegie company's non-union workmen will soon be within the walls of Riverside penitentiary. The sentences that were passed by Judge Stowe in criminal court yesterday morning were received with profound interest and amid a packed court room.

Hugh F. Dempsey, master workman of D. A. 3, K. of L., who was the head of the plot; Robert J. Beatty, a convicted accomplice, and Patrick Gallagher and James Davidson, confessed poisoners, were sentenced to the penitentiary. Dempsey and Beatty were each given seven years, and Gallagher and Davidson five and three years respectively. A large crowd was present and the most intense interest was shown in the proceedings while sentence was being passed.

Dempsey was one of the first to arrive. He said he was sure the supreme court would decide in his favor and that the sentence was only a temporary affair. He thought it was only a matter of two or three weeks until he would enjoy liberty again, pending a new trial. It was not until after sentence had been pronounced by Judge Stowe, who gave Dempsey the full penalty, that Dempsey's face lost that cheerful expression which marked it from the beginning of the trial. He gave a start when the sentence was announced, and when the deputy sheriff laid his hand on his shoulder to take him to his cell, his head dropped and he hurried out of the room.

Beatty was called next. The court announced that sentence would only be passed on one of the counts of which Beatty had been convicted, and then gave him seven years. It was a hard blow for the prisoner, who already showed the effects of his confinement. Gallagher, who had confessed that he administered poison to W. E. Griffiths and to parties unknown, was given three years on one count and two on the other. When Davidson was called the court said: "You stand in a better position than the others, and I will let you off with the minimum sentence." He was then sentenced to three years to the penitentiary.

The attorneys for Dempsey and Beatty will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia to apply for a special allocatur. If it is granted they may be released.

Gallagher and Davidson were removed to the penitentiary late yesterday afternoon and at once put into prison stripes. Dempsey and Beatty were allowed to remain in jail for a day or two to await the outcome of their application to the supreme court.

EX-GOVERNOR BISHOP DEAD.

The Venerable Ohio Democrat Expires in Jacksonville, Fla.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8.—Richard M. Bishop of Cincinnati, ex-governor of Ohio, died at 4 o'clock this morning at the home of his son in Jacksonville, Fla., where he has been ill with a complication of diseases for five weeks. The body will be buried in Cincinnati.

The fact that he was able to overcome an enormous Republican majority in 1877, when that majority was far more formidable than to-day, carries with it evidence of uncommon popularity. The defeat of Hon. Wm. H. West that year was unexpected and a great surprise to both parties. But the lamented ex-governor was reared amid circumstances conducive to indomitable pluck and he seldom was disappointed in his undertakings.

He was born in Fleming county, Ky., November 4, 1812, entered a mercantile house at 17, was a partner at 21, and later stood at the head of R. M. Bishop & Co.'s wholesale grocery house in Cincinnati. When elected governor he was worth a fortune, but, like ex-Governor Campbell and Governor McKinley, he retired from that exalted position a poor man, having in latter years been dependent upon his salary as a director of the Cincinnati Southern railroad.

Although almost 80 years old, ex-Governor Bishop had enjoyed remarkably good health up to about five weeks ago, when he was attacked by a complication of diseases. He went to Jacksonville for his health. He was an untiring and consistent worker in the Campbellite church, to which is accredited his success in a great measure in the gubernatorial contest of 1877.

A remarkable coincidence is the fact that the same elaborate drapings placed in the rotunda of Ohio's capitol after the death of ex-President Hayes are still up and will remain so for 30 days longer now, therefore serving as the emblem of mourning for three distinguished statesmen, Hayes, Blaine and Bishop.

Governor McKinley, at 11 o'clock to-night, issued a proclamation announcing the death of ex-Governor R. M. Bishop and recommending that memorial services be held in all churches of the State.

ED SMITH THE CONQUEROR.

He Defeats Joe Goddard in Eighteen Rounds.

SKILL VICTORIOUS OVER BRUTE FORCE.

A Terrible Battle With Plenty of Knock-Downs.

MIGHTY CHEERS GREET THE WINNER

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—After 18 rounds of good hard fighting Ed Smith of Pittsburgh put the hitherto unbeaten Barrier Champion Joe Goddard to sleep by a terrific swing on the jaw. Smith was cheered to the echo. The fight was for a purse of $10,000 and a side bet of $2,500. The loser's end of the purse was $1,500. Fully 6,000 people saw the battle.

Goddard, as strong as a lion, reached the city from his training quarters at Biloxi early in the morning. A number of his friends and a small crowd of curiosity seekers assembled in the depot to greet the big Australian, but Joe seemed anxious to avoid any notoriety, and escaped the crowd through the strategy of Billy Madden. Entering a closed carriage the two were hurriedly driven to a small hotel scarcely a block from the clubhouse. He

ED (DENVER) SMITH.

remained in bed until 6 o'clock resting himself. When he put in an appearance at the club and was at once ushered into the dressing room set apart for him he looked big and strong with not an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body, showing that he had trained faithfully and well. His muscles were like bars of iron, on which the veins stood out like whip cords. His legs were strong and sturdy, and he carried himself with a confident, determined air. Goddard had a slight cold, which appeared bothersome, but he laughingly remarked: "The cold will leave me in a few minutes when I warm up to that Denver boy."

Smith arrived in the city from Scranton yesterday where he had been training, and was quartered in Smith's, a little lodging house in sight of the clubhouse. He remained indoors most of the day, partaking of light nourishment. During the afternoon he took a short walk, accompanied by his brother, Paddy. He reached the clubhouse shortly after 7 o'clock, taking the dressing-room which had been occupied by Billy Meyer, the Streator Cyclone, when he fought his famous battle with Jimmy Carroll. As the hour approached when the bell would sound its sonorous clang summoning the gladiators into the ring, Smith showed signs of nervousness, but his backers and handlers tried their best to jolly him along and to prevent the possibility of his becoming stage frightened. Smith had trained faithfully and looked fine enough to put up a great battle.

George Dawson and Ed Graney boxed six rounds as a preliminary to the big fight. Both men sparred cleverly. The bout was given to give the spectators a line on the Australian's ability and not for a knockout or purse. Both men got the decision amid laughter.

Goddard, looking as ferocious as a bull, was the first to appear. He was accompanied by George Dawson, Billy Madden, Jimmy Eckhardt and Jim Givins. The big Australian smiled as he took the hoodoo corner from which John L. Sullivan was carried a defeated man. A moment later Smith appeared, seconded by Jack Fogarty, his brother, Paddy Smith, and Tom Allen. He shied his castor into the ring, and laughed as he took his seat. The great disparity in the size of the two men drew the sympathy of the crowd to Smith. No time was lost, and at the sound of the bell both men arose from their chairs and came to the center. Goddard had made objection to the gloves. He complained that they were too small, and prevented him from shutting his hands. Several new sets were brought in, and finally a pair found that fitted him.

At 9:30 time was called for the first round. The men came up slowly. Goddard led, and Smith immediately clinched him. Breaking away, Smith feinted with left, and then jabbed Goddard with the right. Another clinch. Goddard led with left, but Smith ducked cleverly. Again Goddard led, and lands on Smith's neck, drawing blood from the ear. Smith slipped down, taking the full time to arise. Bell rings with Goddard in great favor.

Second round—Smith opened with a feint, but Goddard instantly punched him on the damaged ear. Smith landed a left swing on his opponent's neck and clinched to avoid a return. Smith swung heavily on Goddard's left ear, staggering him. A vicious exchange followed, both reaching the neck.

Third round—Smith's agility helped him greatly, and he saved himself many wicked ones by lively ducking. Goddard reached Smith on the neck with his left and then jabbed him hard on the stomach. Smith again swung his left twice on Goddard's neck.

Fourth round—Goddard landed heavily on Smith's jaw. They clinch once more. Goddard tries to crowd Smith, and a furious scrimmage at short range followed. Smith begins to show signs of tiring. Smith lands heavily on Goddard's jaw and staggers him. Both are blowing at close of round.

Fifth round—Goddard jabs Smith in the face. Smith gets in on him twice with the left, and they come together for a lively exchange. The pace is beginning to tell on both men, though Goddard seems a little stronger. Goddard had the better of the round.

Sixth round—Goddard lands with straight left on Smith's neck and they clinch. Goddard on the aggressive again and hits Smith twice, staggering him against the ropes. He has the Denver chap groggy. He recovers and jabs Joe wickedly. Another terrific short range battle and Smith hammers Goddard to the ropes, where both fell. Terrible fighting and both unable to rise, only struggling to their feet as the round ended. Smith had the best of it.

Seventh round—Goddard comes up weak. They punch each other at short range to save themselves. Smith hits Joe three times with left and knocks him to his knees. He rises in time to save himself but it was a close call.

Eighth round—Neither hurried to the scratch. Goddard starts in with a rush and lands with his left on Smith's jaw. After repeated clinches Smith jabs Joe on the neck. Goddard comes back with the right and they scrap furiously. Goddard floors Smith cleanly, and after he rises they come together hammer and tongs and punch each other severely.

Ninth round—Goddard upper cuts Smith lightly and the latter closes in on him. In the break Smith hits Joe a good one on the head. Goddard forces matters and pounds Smith around the ring. Smith is weakening.

Tenth round—Goddard jabs Smith twice in the neck. Smith gets back with the left on the neck and plants another good one with the left on Joe's mouth. They are clinching continually.

Eleventh round—The moment the gong sounded the men clinched to save themselves, and Goddard jabs Smith on the breakaway. They exchange hard left-handers and Goddard lands again with the left and Smith staggers. Now it is Smith's turn to force things, and he goes for Goddard gamely, but they are both weak and are obliged to spar for wind.

Twelfth round—Considerable caution on both sides. Goddard gets in an upper-cut and Smith lands twice with swinging lefts on Goddard's eye. This round favored Smith.

Thirteenth round—Smith opened with a rush and catches Goddard on the jaw. Then they spar for wind. Light jabs were exchanged, and then Goddard knocks Smith down. He rises weakly and Goddard attempts to force him, but is stopped by Smith's right and left on Joe's stomach. After a lively fight Goddard reaches Smith's neck with his left and the bell saved Smith.

Fourteenth round—More furious in-fighting and Goddard forces Smith around the ring. He upper-cuts the Denver boy and they both show that they have been fighting. Prof. Duffy has much difficulty in separating them. Goddard lands a good one on Smith's jaw, knocking him to his knees once more, and the sound of the gong appears to save him.

Fifteenth round—Smith opened with the right, reaching Joe on the neck. The men are too weak to do much damage. Smith jabs Goddard wickedly with his left. Goddard staggers and falls from the force of his own blows.

Sixteenth round—Goddard comes up quickly and forces Smith to the ropes, jabbing him twice. The crowd shouted its displeasure. Goddard is spitting blood. Both tired and constantly clinching without a blow. The round was comparatively tame.

Seventeenth round—A lively exchange opened the proceedings, with Smith having the advantage. He goes for Joe wickedly and lands his right on Goddard's neck with force. Clinching again, Smith swings his left on Goddard's neck and Goddard comes back with his right and forces the fighting. The crown cheer wildly for Smith, who has shown wonderful gameness and agility.

Eighteenth round—Smith the aggressor. He catches Goddard on the jaw; then followed a rattling exchange, and Goddard pushed Smith to the ropes, landing two upper-cuts. They mix matters, and Smith knocks Goddard down. Smith rushes him when he rises, lands a terrible swing on Goddard's jaw, knocking him down like a log. Goddard is unable to rise and is counted out.

Prof. Duffy declared Smith the victor amid terrific cheers. Time of fight, 1 hour and 10 minutes.

EVAN LEWIS THE WINNER.

Splendid Exhibition by Champion Wrestlers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Evan Lewis defeated Ernst Roeber in the wrestling match before the Olympic club to-night for a purse of $2,000. The curtain raiser was a boxing contest to a finish between Billy Hinds of Providence and Billy McMillan of Washington. The purse was $800. It was a cheap fight and McMillan won in five rounds. Both men had apparently been carefully trained and looked big welter-weights. The fight was a rough affair, neither man displaying much science, but each manifesting a measure of pluck. John Duffy was the referee.

The wrestlers entered the ring at 9 o'clock, Lewis accompanied by Choynski and his trainer, Duncan, and Roeber with Frank Bishop and Martin Julian. Lewis's weight was said to be 185 and Roeber's 176. The choice of style for the first bout was tossed for, and as Lewis won he selected his favorite, catch-as-catch-can. Before introducing the wrestlers Referee Duffy announced that it had been agreed that the strangle hold should be barred. It was a beautiful match. Lewis got a half Nelson and leg lock, and calling into service his great weight, bore Roeber to the carpet, both shoulders touching in full view of the audience, and the fall going to Lewis in 7·6.

The second bout was Græco-Roman, and was fiercely and determinedly fought. It was Roeber's choice style, and he got the fall only after a long and cleverly wrestled bout.

The last bout was won handily by Lewis, Roeber being exhausted.

S. G. THOMPSON THE MAN.

ON THE SUPREME BENCH INSTEAD OF HEYDRICK.

D. T. Watson of Pittsburgh Was Offered but Refused the Place.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—Governor Pattison caused genuine surprise when he sent to the senate this morning the name of Hon. Samuel Gustine Thompson of Philadelphia to be judge of the supreme court to succeed Justice Paxson. The nomination was entirely unexpected, as impressions conveyed to inquirers at the executive department were that Judge Heydrick had accepted the appointment tendered him last week. It transpires that on February 24 Judge Heydrick declined the position, and on Monday morning last called upon Governor Pattison with the information that personal interests would prevent his again accepting a seat on the supreme bench.

The next day, according to the story now told, the governor sent for D. T. Watson of Pittsburgh, and when that gentleman arrived, offered him the position, but Mr. Watson declined. Just how much truth there is in the story about the sending for Mr. Watson cannot be learned, but he was in town a few days ago, and Deputy Attorney General Stranahan is authority for the statement that Mr. Watson was offered the seat contingent on his accepting the nomination for the place from the Democrats next fall. He declined because he did not think the chances of election good. It is said that the governor urged Mr. Watson to accept, but that gentleman did not want the place, though his reasons for refusing are not known here. When he found Mr. Watson obdurate the governor decided that he had given enough chances to the western part of the State, and appointed Mr. Thompson, who was notified of the governor's action last night. Although the senate has confirmed his nomination, he has not yet accepted so far as is known here. There are some who say he will not accept, putting forward the threadbare argument that he will not wish to lose his good law practice. In opposition to this is the fact that Mr. Thompson is a wealthy man, and ambitious. The nomination gives almost general satisfaction, though some Western people are a little sore.

Another story of the appointment is that Mr. Heydrick had been appointed last Monday night, and that his appointment would have been announced to the senate had it not adjourned on that night out of respect to the memory of Senator John N. Neeb. After the adjournment Mr. Pattison is said to have had a consultation with Mr. Heydrick and changed his decision.

Mr. Thompson's appointment was confirmed by the senate.

The new appointee, Mr. Thompson, is a son of the late Chief Justice James Thompson, and is a member of the Philadelphia bar. He is well known in this city as an exceptionally able lawyer. Mr. Thompson never had a very extensive court practice, but enjoyed an office practice reputed to be worth upward of $60,000 a year. He was a specialist in equity cases, and during his supreme court practice has been signally successful at times in the face of principles already established. His opinions on points of law have always been valued by his fellow lawyers and often been quoted in the lower courts.

WILL be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

A MINE'S SECRET.

After Many Years a Deserted Ore Pit Yields Up a Soldier's Skeleton.

JOHN BAIRD'S REMAINS NOW FOUND.

He Came Home From the War to Bury His Young Bride.

THEN STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH

NEW CASTLE, PA., March 4.—A miner named Martin, who is employed by the Juniata land syndicate, yesterday made a strange discovery in a deserted ore mine located in Plaingrove township, and which is known as the Myra & Culbertson mine. This mine has not been worked for a quarter of a century or more, and Mr. Martin was sent to go over a proposed route between Ellwood City and Eastbrook, on which it is proposed to build a railroad. His discovery probably solves the mystery of the disappearance of John Baird, which occurred during the war of the rebellion and was so notable as to attract wide attention, even in those stirring times.

Mr. Martin says: "A month ago I was engaged by the syndicate to examine certain mineral deposits on the line of the proposed new road between Eastbrook on the Western New York & Pennsylvania and Ellwood City. After examining several mines in Scott and Slipperyrock townships in this county I went to the Myra & Culbertson mine in Slipperyrock last Friday. In the days of the pioneer furnaces this was considered one of the richest mines in this section, and the company was particular that I should make a thorough examination of its condition and the quantity of ore. This mine was opened away back in the 50's, and it was operated successfully until the more modern furnaces made the product too difficult to secure. Yesterday afternoon, with my son Edward, I went to the mine and began the exploration with the usual outfit of lines and lanterns.

"The entrance has been so long unused that it is in bad shape, and we crawled on all fours for about 600 feet into the entrance, where we went into a chamber to the right. At the end of the room, in the uncertain light, I saw a skeleton sitting on a ledge, and to my horror I found that it was chained to a post. The flesh was dried to the bones, which were intact, and the awful spectacle so overcame me that my first impulse was to run, which I started do. But on second thought I stopped, called to my son, who was some distance behind me, and when he came up we reentered the chamber together. Beside the skeleton lay the rust-eaten barrel and the crumbling stock of an old gun, evidently an old-time musket. When I touched the chain that held the skeleton to the post the links fell apart, and the ghastly frame toppled over and fell to the floor of the mine. The incident startled us, and the conditions of the case seemed to affect us both alike. We wanted to get out into the open air again as soon as possible. After getting ourselves together a bit outside the mine we related the story of our discovery to some of the residents of the neighborhood. An old farmer told me that the man John Baird went into the service of his country in 1861, about the time that Captain Bentley was raising troops in this neighborhood, leaving a bride of a few months behind him. Baird had been in the service about a year when he received news that his young wife was dying of consumption. He got a furlough and hurried home, arriving in time only to see her buried.

The loss of his wife broke the poor fellow's heart, and when the first burst of his grief was over he seemed to have lost his mental balance. Baird had been permitted to bring his musket with him, and some days after the funeral of his wife he left the house with the weapon on his arm, saying he was going back to the front. He was never seen again, and although diligent search was made by his friends and the military authorities, no trace of him was ever secured. Under all the circumstances there is no doubt that this is the skeleton of the missing soldier, Baird. The theory is that in his madness he chained himself to the post, and was then unable to free himself, thus dying of starvation in the mines, where his cries could not be heard.

Next Monday the remains will be taken out of the mine and buried beside those of the young wife, who was laid in the old Jacksville burial ground.

Worn Out Every Day

With hard work, business anxiety, mental application, exposure, close confinement at the desk or the loom, thousands who fail to recuperate their waning strength "give in" before their time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the finest, most thorough recuperator of failing vigor, the surest protector against the host of ailments which travel in the wake of declining strength. Indigestion, malaria, rheumatic, nervous, liver and bowel trouble give in to the Bitters.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The publishers of THE WEEKLY POST have secured a number of the Columbian souvenir 50-cent coins, date of 1892. As these coins are already becoming scarce, and sell for a premium already, they will be very valuable as mementoes of the great Exposition and of the Columbian year.

These coins will be offered as premiums for THE WEEKLY POST. For every club of ten NEW subscribers, at 90 cents each, the getter up of the club will receive one of these coins.

We want 20,000 new readers for THE WEEKLY POST in 1893, and we will get them.

FLURRY IN COINS.

Big Premiums Offered For World's Fair Souvenir Coins Dated 1892.

From a Contemporary.

Coin collectors are on the run for the new World's Fair souvenir half dollar bearing the date of 1892. In Pittsburgh yesterday some sold at $2 apiece, a premium of $1 on the price fixed In New York it is reported the same price is being offered, and in Chicago they are selling at from $1.25 to $1.50. There were but about $850,000 of these pieces coined with the date 1892, the remainder to bear the date of the present year, hence the scramble for them among curiosity seekers.

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CAME TO SHAKE.

Eight Thousand Enthusiasts Congratulated Grover Yesterday.

MANY HAD TO BE TURNED AWAY.

President Cleveland and His Wife Invited to the Fair.

THE CALL OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—For the second time in his career Mr. Cleveland to-day experienced the tribulations which beset a new President during the first of his term. Fortunately for him the intervening Sunday caused an exodus of thousands who would undoubtedly have thronged the White House had they remained in town. In accordance with his habit Mr. Cleveland arose early, and after breakfasting went directly to the President's room where he attempted to dispatch some business. The crowds of distinguished visitors soon began to storm the doors, and Mr. Cleveland was obliged to forego his work. Governors Pattison of Pennsylvania and Northen of Georgia, each with his staff, were the first callers who saw Mr. Cleveland. Then came Governor Peck from Wisconsin and his staff, as did Governor Morris of Connecticut and staff.

Senators Mills of Texas, Butler of South Carolina and Palmer of Illinois; Congressmen Springer and a delegation from his State, Theodore Roosevelt, civil service commissioner, and ex-Congressman Frank Lawler of Chicago were also among the callers.

BRASS BANDS AND CROWDS.

Shortly after 9 o'clock brass bands began to play in the vicinity of the White House, and stepping out to their music came many political organizations. The Samuel J. Randall club of Philadelphia, 100 strong, was the first organization to obtain admittance, and its members were mustered in a hollow square in the spacious East room until Mr. Cleveland came down stairs. It was not until 11:20 o'clock that he entered the room. He was attired in a black cutaway coat and dark trousers, and looked the picture of good health. It was remarked by many present who had not seen him more than once or twice in four years that his appearance was much improved since his official exit from Washington. His face was ruddy, his eye clear, and he stood with a firmness that showed him to be a man of remarkable vigor.

'Squire Wm. McMullen and Congressman McAleer headed the Randalls, and before the band had half finished playing "Hail to the Chief" they had the line started past Mr. Cleveland and a window arranged for an exit. Each member was introduced to the President by Mr. McMullen, and received a hearty handshake. Congressman Coombs and ex-Congressman Archie Bliss headed the Kings county Democratic organization, with 400 members and a big band. Then came the Cleveland Association from, the President's own city, Buffalo, and Mr. Cleveland recognized many of its members, several of them being personal friends.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

After the clubs came the general public. Two lines of people in double file marched under the portico from noon until 1 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland kept up this monotonous routine until a messenger came to his relief at 1 o'clock and informed him that the world's fair delegation was waiting for him in the cabinet room. Mr. Cleveland left the East room immediately.

There were present from the world's fair committee on public ceremonies: P. A. B. Widener, chairman; B. B. Smalley, V. D. Groner, James Hodges, A. T. Ewing, T. W. Palmer and John T. Dickinson; from the committee on ceremonies of the local world's fair directory, E. F. Lawrence, T. B. Bryan, A. H. Revell, Ferd W. Peck, Benjamin Butterworth; from the national world's fair commission, Vice President J. A. McKenzie, T. L. Williams, J. T. Harris and R. E. Goodel. General Nelson A. Miles of the United States army accompanied the committee by invitation, and the Chicago congressional delegation was expected to be present but did not appear. Introductions were made by ex-Senator T. W. Palmer, chairman of the Columbian exposition commissioners. Mr. Widener then spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: It gives me great pleasure as chairman of the committee on public ceremonies to extend to you an invitation to participate in the opening exercises of the world's fair on the first day of May next. It is entirely proper that the opening of the exposition should be formally proclamed by the President of the United States. The committee desire to express the hope that Mrs. Cleveland, who will also receive an invitation, may accompany you on that occasion."

THE PRESIDENT NON-COMMITTAL.

President Cleveland's response was entirely informal, and consisted mainly of questions as to the length of the program and the time necessary for him to remain in Chicago. "If I go," he said, "it will be because I deem it a public duty which I ought to discharge. At that time, as you gentlemen are doubtless aware, there will be many matters of public importance to demand my presence here." President Palmer supplemented Mr. Widener's invitation. He assured the President that his wishes in the matter should be respected and that if it were necessary for him to leave half an hour after the exercises closed it should be so. President Cleveland said he would consider the matter and announce his decision in a day or two.

The invitation to the President is on vellum. The first sheet contains the invitation, done in pen and ink, surmounted by a handsome design posed upon the figure of the flag which reads as follows: "To the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.: The pleasure of your presence is requested at the opening exercises of the Columbian World's Exposition in the city of Chicago on the 1st day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M." On the second sheet are inscribed the names of the committee on public ceremonies. The two sheets are enclosed in a handsome morocco case.

This afternoon the President received more callers. Nearly 8,000 people saw the President to-day. Mrs. Cleveland received the cabinet ladies and a number of personal friends.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SOLDIERS.

They Made a Fine Showing but, as Usual, Caused a Row.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—No feature of the great parade to-day was watched for with more interest than the appearance of the Pennsylvania militia. The soldier boys from the Keystone State showed up in their usual fine shape, and all along the line of march were applauded and cheered to the echo. The miserable weather appeared to have had no bad effect on them and they marched with a precision that drew favorable comments from all the beholders. Governor Pattison and his staff were a center of interest. As they rode along the governor had to frequently acknowledge the cheers of the crowd. Altogether no other State made anything like the imposing display furnished by Pennsylvania, and had it not been for the boys in blue, the military features of the great parade would not have been so imposing.

The last organization in the first grand division of the parade passed the reviewing stand at a quarter past 5 o'clock, exactly two hours from the time the head of the division went by. Just at this time a large number of the Pennsylvania militiamen who had withdrawn from the parade and had been allowed to break ranks, came down Pennsylvania avenue toward the reviewing stand and pushing through the lines of policemen gathered near President Cleveland, crowded the streets in such a manner as to prevent the free passage of the leading organizations of the second grand division. The police attempted to clear the street, and for a while there was great disorder. Colonel William Dickison, chief marshal of the division and the members of his staff were recognized by the mob, and for a while it looked as if the excited forces would trample down some of the too curious soldiery. Fortunately, however, the police succeeded in clearing the line of march, and in so doing arrested a soldier for alleged disorderly conduct.

The policemen started with their prisoner on a run for a neighboring patrol wagon. When the comrades of the arrested man saw him in the custody of the officers they made a rush as if to attempt a rescue. It looked for a few minutes as though a riot was imminent, but the determined action of a number of policemen in keeping back the crowd and the intervening lines of organizations that were passing prevented serious consequences, and the prisoner was whisked off to the station.

FIVE HOURS LONG.

Forty Thousand Men Take Part in the Great Inaugural Parade—Fine Display of Military.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The 15,000 souls, more or less, that patiently awaited the approach of the presidential party to the reviewing stand in the grounds of the White House will probably never forget the experiences of the day. Full play was afforded the northwest wind in the open space between the treasury and the army and navy buildings, and it tore around and about, roaring down the avenue, whistling through the trees, picking up the snow and carrying it into the eyes and ears and nostrils, forming semi-circles of white flakes, stripping the bunting that decorated the stands from its place and causing the timbers to crack until more than once the advance occupants of the presidential stand were inclined to abandon their advantageous posts. Two of the big branches of the stately elm that towered with dignity to the right of the space enclosed for the presidential party broke off with a snap.

A hearty cheer greeted President Cleveland's appearance on the reviewing stand and the shouts redoubled as he took his place in the conspicuous projection of the structure, where he stood during the parade. He was soon followed by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lamon and the other ladies who had been with the presidential party all day. They came at a moment when the crowd was interested in the passing troops and their presence was unnoticed. As the President appeared before the multitude, and while the cheers were yet sounding in his honor, the line of march was again taken up from the point where the head of the column had halted opposite the treasury department.

As General Martin T. McMahon, the grand marshal of the parade, passed Mr. Cleveland and saluted, he was greeted with cheer after cheer, and the New York Business Men's Cleveland and Stevenson club, which had formed the President's escort to and from the capitol, came in for their share of applause.

SALUTING THE FLAG.

Mr. Cleveland followed his own precedent in saluting the national flag each time it passed him. He also occasionally bowed to personal and political friends in the parade. He stood on the stand in the face of the howling wind, impassive and dignified, not seeming to mind the cold and the waves of drifted snow that was carried in his face. His overcoat was buttoned tightly about his throat. During the whole time the parade was passing Mr. Cleveland stood in one position and carefully scanned the lines of marching men.

The parade was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration. It is estimated that 40,000 persons, including a number of ladies, participated in the demonstration.

The first division was composed mainly of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the United States army, and they made an imposing spectacle as they moved over the route, winning hearty applause from the thousands of spectators.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania, headed by Governor Pattison and staff, came next. This famous body of militia sustained the reputation it had earned on previous occasions, and received an ovation from the admiring multitude.

The third division, under command of General Fitzhugh Lee, was made up of detachments of militia, governors and their staffs, from New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, West Virginia, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Texas and District of Columbia.

The fourth division, commanded by S. E. Faunce, was headed by the department of the Potomac, G. A. R. Following the G. A. R. veterans came the representatives of the Union Veteran Legion, concluding the military and semi-military part of the procession.

Close on the heels of the veterans came the civic half of the parade, fully as numerous and interesting as the military display. The civic procession, under the marshalship of Colonel William Dickson, was in six divisions, and aggregated more than 20,000 men and quite a noticeable dash of lady equestrians.

CHEERING PATTISON.

The first popular outburst came when Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania passed in front of the reviewing stand, followed by his staff and the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The popular Democrat, twice governor of the Keystone State, and recently himself prominently discussed as a presidential candidate, awoke all the enthusiasm of the triumphant Democracy, and he was frequently compelled to turn and bow an acknowledgment to the ovation he received. Following close behind him was one who failed to awake the popular enthusiasm of his chief, but who was the object of almost as much public attention. It was Major General George R. Snowden, commander of the militia at Homestead, and the officer who gave his approval to the degradation of Private Iams, who was suspended by the thumbs, shorn of his hair and drummed out of camp for applauding the shooting of Mr. Frick.

The Pennsylvania delegations, under the command of Colonel Levi P. Maish, presented an imposing appearance and consisted of the Samuel J. Randall Association, the Hancock Veteran Legion, the Union Democratic club, the Jefferson, the Jackson, the Crescent Democratic, the Central Democratic, the Continental, the Concord, the Twenty-third Ward Cleveland, the William McAleer, the William F. Harrity, the Peter F. Gallagher and the West End German clubs of Philadelphia; the Democratic societies of Lancaster, the Americus club of Reading, the Randall club of Pittsburgh, the central Democratic committee of Scranton, the Young Men's Democratic Society of Lancaster, the J. W. Fritchey club of Harrisburg and the Junior Rechabite Legion of Pennsylvania.

GREAT TAMMANY.

One of the features of the entire great parade was the Tammany society of New York Governor Flower and staff were enthusiastically cheered all along the line. When the governor reached the press stand he responded to the applause which greeted him by rising in his carriage, lifting his hat and bowing a number of times. Again as he passed the President's stand he stood erect in his carriage and remained uncovered until the stand was passed. Immediately in the governor's rear came Tammany's chieftains, bearing the great banner of the society. Among them were Richard Croker and Mayor Gilroy. They lifted their hats to the President and were saluted in return. Then came the assembly district organizations headed by their respective chiefs. No one who witnessed the marching of the powerful Tammany society in review before President Cleveland to-day could entertain any reasonable doubts of their sincerity of the respective greetings. When the last of the district organizations had passed they turned about and made a rush for the President's stand. A thousand or more crowded around it and with the greatest enthusiasm cheered him time and time again. Attracted by this unusual demonstration the crowds on the opposite side of the avenue closed in, completely blocking the way and bringing the marching line to a standstill. A squad of mounted police, however, soon had the way clear and the procession again moved forward. Tammany was on dress parade to-day and they surely were successful in capturing the crowd.

CLEVELAND IN A CRUSH.

There was a prolonged break in the procession at 6:25, just after the Camden (N. J.) contingent had gone by to the strain of "Four years more of Grover." The multitude around the presidential stand imagined that the parade was over, and it pressed forward with an impetuosity that threatened to carry it from its foundations. At the same time the occupants of the rear of the stand made a move to the front, and in the twinkling of an eye the President was the central figure of a veritable mob. Hands were outstretched to the right and left, before and behind, and almost before he knew what he was doing the President was using both hands in the effort to grasp all of the palms that were extended to him. The crowd bore on the platform with such force that some of the members of the reception committee became alarmed and shouted, "Danger! Keep back!" Finally a lane was with some difficulty made, and Mr. Cleveland, with the vice president-elect following in his rear, was escorted to the back of the platform, and thence through the grounds to the executive mansion. The departure of the reviewing party proved, however, to be premature, for no sooner had the stand been cleared than more music was heard in the distance, and presently the Randall club of Philadelphia came marching along. Following these came several other contingents. It was exactly 7 o'clock when the last rank went by the White House and disbanded in front of the army department; so that the parade had occupied but 10 minutes short of five hours in passing in review.

FULFILLING HIS VOW.

MARSHAL CUNNINGHAM GETS TWO OF A CUT-THROAT BAND.

They Killed His Brother and He Is on Their Trail.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 8.—For 15 years the mountains of Jackson and Roane counties have been infested with a gang of outlaws called the "Cut-throat" gang. At times a perfect reign of terror existed. United States Marshal Daniel Cunningham has brought in Peter Skeen and John Hammond, who, he says, are members of the gang, which numbers 30 persons. Cunningham's connection with this lot of criminals reads like a novel. In 1887 Cunningham's brother, Nathan Cunningham, who was a deputy marshal, was shot from ambush for destroying stills belonging to these moonshiners.

At that time Daniel, who was very young, swore that if he lived he would hunt out his brother's murderers and avenge his life. For 10 years after the murder of Nate Cunningham the gang reigned supreme. Many murders were committed, in each case the throat of the victim being cut, but no arrests were made.

In 1887 Daniel Cunningham, who had grown to manhood and been appointed a deputy marshal, made his first attempt to make good the vow of his youth, and in company with a man named Duff entered the forbidden territory and destroyed some stills. About this time a mountain preacher, whom the gang suspected was an informer, was found dead, his throat being cut in the usual manner, and shortly after the raid Duff, who lived in Roane county, was dragged from his home to a place called Lynn Camp, where he was butchered in the same manner as Ryan, the preacher. At this time the gang called themselves "Regulators," and tried to justify the murder of Duff by accusing him of the murder of Ryan, and claiming that they were avenging the death of the latter. Since that time they have kept up their criminal record, Cunningham following them persistently. He has landed two of them, and as soon as these cases are off his hands he will take up the work of getting the rest of them until the gang is broken up. He says this organization is the largest, ugliest and best disciplined gang of moonshiners in the mountains of West Virginia.

IN DARKEST AMERICA.

Ballington Booth Will Try His Father's Plan For the Poor.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Ballington Booth, the commander of the Salvation Army in this country, has decided to adopt his father's "Darkest England" scheme here. He has already received several offers of land for the first farm he wishes to establish, but has not yet made his selection for this proposed colony, as the land offered is in the West. What he wants first is a farm near New York city, because his first colony will be made up of those rescued here. The probabilities are that this farm will be in New Jersey. The plan for his scheme is to establish a shelter in all large cities where he will temporarily receive and care for as best he can those who ask for assistance. All of those who are willing to do farm work will be sent to the colony established on the farm nearest each city. There the process of reformation will be carried forward by industrial, moral and religious methods, with the hope that some day the fallen one may be restored to his friends.

A COUGH needs quick and effective treatment. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup furnishes this.

NEW MINING LAW.

The Provisions of the Measure Introduced by Mr. Patterson.

MINERS WILL LIKELY OPPOSE IT.

Senator Grady's Bill For Regulation of Prison Labor.

MANY ANTI-BLUE LAW PETITIONS.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—The session of the house to-night opened 20 minutes late with prayer by the chaplain for President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison. More petitions than were ever before offered at one session since the legislature convened were passed to-night, and Speaker Thompson spent something over an hour merely reading the titles. The most important, and one which will make the Sabbatarians open their eyes, was a bulky document presented by Mr. Muehlbronner of Allegheny. It was signed by 6,000 residents of Allegheny City, praying for the passage of the late Senator Neeb's bill allowing the publication of newspapers on Sunday. The same gentleman also presented similar petitions from citizens of the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards of the same city. In all there are over 7,500 signers to the petitions, and Mr. Muehlbronner is authority for the statement that every name signed to these petitions is that of a reputable citizen and a voter. There is not the name of one minor or non-voter in the whole number, and therein the petitions differ from those presented by the Sabbatarians.

Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. Anderson of Washington, providing for the employment of weighmasters at bituminous coal mines where wages are or may be as ascertained by weight of coal mined, and defining the duties of the various officials of a mine in the ascertainment of weights.

WHAT IT REQUIRES.

The bill provides that the weighmaster shall be sworn or affirmed to perform his duties honestly; shall test his scales at least once a day with test weights provided by the State; shall expose daily, on a sheet of paper in a case behind a glass door, figures showing the amount of coal weighed for each miner on the preceding day, with notations whether the coal is weighed screened or unscreened, and if screened, and the screens vary from agreed measurements, the extent of such variation. The weighmaster is to be paid by the operators and miners jointly, each miner contributing on payday to the half of the weighmaster's salary borne by the miners in the proportion the weight of coal for which the miner receives pay bears to the whole quantity of coal covered by the payroll.

If the screens vary from the size agreed upon, and the operator refuses or neglects to adjust such screens, or provide new ones, the mine inspector shall order the mine stopped until the operator provides correct screens. A petition signed by one-half the miners saying the weighmaster is incompetent, or neglectful, shall cause an investigation, and if the charges are proved, the weighmaster shall be discharged. A weighmaster who makes false entries on the exposed sheet, or in any of his books, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisonment in jail for not more than one year, or both. Breaking the glass case wherein the weigh sheets are exposed is made a misdemeanor to be punished at the discretion of the court. Tampering with the scales is made a misdemeanor, punishable by not more than $5,000 fine, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

THE EXPENSE DIVIDED.

All expenses borne by the mine inspector in performance of his duties under this act shall be refunded to him by the commonwealth. The representatives of the miners will fight this bill, and its introduction may jeopardize the bill already before the house providing for the safety of bituminous miners. The miners will be dissatisfied with the way in which the discharge of a negligent weighmaster is provided for, claiming that their simple demand for the discharge of such a man should be enough.

Mr. Cessna of Bedford, in reporting favorably from committee the act providing for the repeal of the law for the election of jury commissioners, said the law was enacted immediately after the war when partisanship ruled in the selection of juries, but that, as partisanship now had nothing to do with our jury system, the law should be repealed. He also mentioned that he had introduced the bill to provide for the election of the commissioners, and it was with pleasure, many years after, that he reported an act for the repeal of the law.

Mr. Hewitt of Blair introduced a bill giving cities of the third class power to make at least a 5 per cent rebate for the prompt payment of taxes, and allowing the councils of said cities to increase the amount of rebate if they see fit. The house was in session nearly two hours, and was only adjourned at 10 o'clock by a call for the order of the day.

THE SENATE'S SESSION.

The senate, which assembled at 9 o'clock, was only in session about 20 minutes. Senator Grady of Philadelphia introduced a bill providing that the total number of prisoners employed at any one time in penitentiaries, workhouses or reformatories in the manufacture of any one kind of goods made in the State outside of such prisons shall not exceed 5 per cent of the number of all persons in the State, outside of such prisons, employed in the manufacture of the same kind of goods, as shown by the last federal census, except in such industries in which not more than 50 free laborers are employed. This bill is the same as the convict labor law now in force in Ohio. Similar laws are in force in New York, Massachusetts, California and Illinois. It is intended to limit competition by released prisoners, and comes from Joseph M. Gazzam, a prominent railroad capitalist of Philadelphia.

FUN IN THE HOUSE.

Uncle John Cessna Squares Accounts With His Republican Brethren.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—Dullness reigned in the house Thursday until the governor's veto of the resolution asking congress to create a national road department came up. Then dullness fled in horror, and pandemonium usurped its place.

When the veto was read, Mr. Walton of Philadelphia jumped to his feet and moved that action be postponed. Half a dozen shouting Democrats immediately took the floor, clamoring for instant action. Uncle John Cessna of Bedford took a hand, and raised points of order and other parliamentary things so rapidly that he rattled Speaker Thompson. Walton stuck to his claim to the floor, shouting himself black in the face and was sustained by many Republicans. Mr. Cessna continued screeching out his points of order, the main one being that under the rules the house must proceed to action on the vote. Mr. Fow then threw his awful voice into the disscussion and the building shook as he bellowed out his support to Mr. Cessna's parliamentary squeaks. Walton, undismayed, waved his arms wildly and appealed to his fellow Republicans for aid in "disciplining the Democrats."

He referred in feeling tones to "the treachery of the silvery-haired gentleman from Bedford," and was answered by another point of order from that ancient statesman, who objected to personal allusions. Mr. Wherry, Democrat, of Cumberland, one of the coolest men in the house, removing his eyeglasses, pointed them at the speaker and wanted to know the animus of the row.

Before he was answered Uncle John raised another point of order, ignoring the fact that there were about a dozen similar points before the speaker not ruled upon. Uncle John evidently wanted to show Mr. Walton that Philadelphia did not produce very good parliamentary jugglers, and he succeeded, for when the battle ended it was found that Walton was beaten. On the original question the governor's veto was sustained, not two-thirds voting against him, the tally being 57 to 113. To-day's action cannot be taken as an indication of what will be done with vetoes in the future, but it shows that the Republicans are easily divided, and that personal jealousies are liable to work to their disadvantage at times.

Mr. Cessna's peculiar actions to-day are credited to his anger at Walton because the later, as chairman of the judiciary general committee, at the Sunday newspaper hearing last night did not give Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts a chance to speak just when Uncle John wanted the clergyman heard.

The afternoon session was almost as disorderly. The Republican members evidently came with a desire to prolong the sitting as long as possible, so that certain members could not catch their trains for home to prepare to go to Washington. Mr. Fow, knowing that a motion to adjourn would be lost, prepared a list of members and sent it to the chair with the request that the gentlemen named therein be granted leave of absence for to-day. The ruse failed, all Republicans voting against Mr. Fow's request. From that time on, the house was disturbed by motions to adjourn until about 4:30 o'clock, when Mr. Tewksbury of Columbia made a motion to adjourn which was carried. The house reassembles on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

SATOLLI'S WARRANT.

TEXT OF THE POPE'S COMMISSION AS APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

He Is Given Full Power to Settle All Controversies.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following is a translation of the communication in Latin from Pope Leo XIII. to Archbishop Satolli, appointing him apostolic delegate in the United States:

"Leo XIII, pope, to his venerable brother, Francisco Satolli, titular archbishop of Lepanto:

"Venerable brother: Greeting and apostolic blessing.

"The apostolic office which the inscrutable designs of God have laid on our shoulders, unequal though they be to the burden, keeps us in frequent remembrance of the solicitude incumbent on the Roman pontiff to procure with watchful care the good of all the churches. This solicitude requires that all, even in the remotest regions, the germs of dissension be weeded out, and the means which conduce to the increase of religion and salvation of Christian souls be put into effect amidst the sweetness of peace. With this purpose in view we, the Roman pontiff, are wont to send from time to time to distant countries ecclesiastics who represent and act for the holy see that they may produce more speedily and energetically the good, prosperity and happiness of the Catholic peoples.

"For grave reasons the churches of the United States of America demand of us special care and provision. Hence we come to the conclusion that an apostolic delegation should be established in said States. After giving attention and serious consideration to all bearings of this step, and consulting with our venerable brothers, the cardinals in charge of the congregation for the propagation of the faith, we have chosen you, venerable brother, to be intrusted with such delegation. Your zeal and ardor for religion, your wide knowledge, skill in administration, prudence, wisdom and other remarkable qualities of mind and heart, as well as the assentment of the said cardinals, justify our choice.

"Therefore, venerable brother, holding you in very special affection, we, by our apostolic authority and by virtue of these present letters, do elect, make and declare you to be apostolic delegate in the United States of America at the good pleasure of ourself and this holy see. We grant you all and singular powers necessary and expedient for the carrying on of such delegation. We command all whom it concerns to recognize in you, as apostolic delegate, the supreme power of the delegating pontiff. We command that they give you aid, concurrence and obedience in all things, that they receive with reverence your salutary admonitions and orders. Whatever sentence or penalties you shall declare or inflict duly against those who oppose your authority we will ratify, and with the authority given us by the Lord will cause to be observed inviolably until condign satisfaction be made, notwithstanding constitutions and apostolic ordinances, or any other to the contrary.

"Given at Rome, in St. Peter's under the fisherman's ring, this 24th day of January, 1893, of our pontificate the fifteenth year.

[Countersigned]

"SERAFINO CARDINAL VANUTELLI."

UPHELD THE STRIKERS.

Judge Ewing Compliments the Fayette City Miners.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 8.—The striking miners at Fayette City, against whom an injunction was served, were given a hearing before Judge Ewing to-day. A crowd of strikers was present. The hearing developed that whenever non-union men were brought to Fayette City from 200 to 300 strikers would congregate at the wharf or depot and "persuade" them to go home. The representatives of the mining companies testified that they had frequently completed engagements at the instance of the respondents. There was no proof that violence had been used by the strikers, but it was shown that the muster of such large bodies of men prevented them from going to work as they wished to do.

Judge Ewing complimented the strikers on their good conduct, saying that they had thus far acted within the pale of the law, which gives them the right to use all peaceful means to persuade non-union men from going to work. He scored Officer Bohanna for arresting the imported workmen last week, and decided to hold the injunction in abeyence, neither dissolving nor continuing t. If the strikers cease to congregate hei will dissolve it. If not, it will be continued.

To Get at the Facts.

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will convince you that Hood's cures.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation.

HOW THEY WORKED

Round-Up of the Last Session of the Body That Has Just Expired.

NOT MUCH REAL LEGISLATION.

Catalogue of the Most Important Laws Finally Enacted.

BUT TWO CHANGES IN THE TARIFF

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The silver and the tariff questions, the anti-options bill and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second congress, which expired by constitutional limitation at noon yesterday, and secondary only in importance to these matters were measures relating to the world's fair, the equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, national quarantine and immigration, Bering sea and Hawaiian annexation.

Nothing of an affirmative nature, except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill taking effect, was actually accomplished so far as respects silver, the tariff or anti-options, the action taken on these questions in one branch being negatived by the action or non-action of the other. The result of the agitation of the necessity for a retrenchment of expenditures is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations carried by the national supply bills, for they amount to about as much as in the Fifty-first congress, laws on the statute books preventing some large reductions which otherwise probably would have been made. The decreases which it was possible to effect were offset by increased appropriations for pensions, rivers and harbors.

EXTRAVAGANCE PREVENTED.

The condition of the public treasury, though it did not result in the Fifty-second getting below the billion dollar congress limit, undoubtedly influenced legislation a to considerable extent and prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures. Not a single public building bill passed the house, and it was only by putting a number of them on the sundry civil appropriation bill that any authorizations whatever for public buildings were secured.

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of congress by the alternate efforts of the advocates of free coinage and of the repeal of the Sherman law. The coinage committee of the house in the first session reported a free silver bill, which, after an exciting debate, was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the speaker, but was afterward filibustered to death, the friends of the bill failing to secure the signatures of a majority of the Democrats to a petition asking for a cloture rule in its behalf. The senate then passed a free coinage bill, but when the silver men renewed their fight in the house they were outnumbered by 14 votes, and of course failed. The anti-free-silver members met a similar fate in their efforts to secure a repeal of the present law, the senate refusing by a decisive vote to consider it, and the house killing the Andrew-Cate bill by declining to vote so as to give its friends the parliamentary right to move cloture on it, without which it concededly could never be forced to a vote in the closing hours of the congress.

ATTACKS ON THE TARIFF.

On the tariff the dominant party in the house adopted a policy of attacking the McKinley bill in detail, for the reason that, in view of the political complexion of the senate, it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill through the senate, while special measures might stand some show of passage. The result was the enactment into law of two bills continuing block tin on the free list and fine linen at 35 per cent ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill large duties were to take effect on these items in the near future.

Other separate bills were passed through the house, only to be pigeon-holed in the senate, as follows: Free wool and reduction of duties on woolen manufactures, free cotton bagging, ties, gins and cotton bagging machinery, free binding twine, free silver lead ores where the value of the silver exceeds that of the lead in any importation, free tin plate, terne plate and tagger's tin, and the limitation to $100 of the amount of personal baggage returning tourists may bring into the United States.

An automatic car coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into law, as was also a national quarantine bill increasing the powers of the marine hospital service to meet threatened dangers from cholera, and an immigration law imposing additional restrictions on immigration, but not suspending it entirely.

The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating $8,295,000 for its purchase from the Indians, $295,000 to be paid in cash and $8,000,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately 425 house and 235 senate bills and joint resolutions have been passed making them laws, and by far the greater majority of these measures were of interest only to localities.

MOST IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

The more important of the bills that have become laws: The car coupler bill, the Chinese exclusion bill, the national quarantine bill, the immigration bill, the bill to grant an American registry to two Inman line steamships, to pension survivors of the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars, to increase the pension to widows of the Mexican war, the intermediate pension bill, the eight-hour bill for settlement of accounts of men who have worked over time, to enable the President to enforce reciprocal canal arrangements with Canada, to pension army nurses, to combine the light house and fog signal bill, to amend the interstate commerce law so as to meet the Gresham and Counselman decisions and to correct other defects in it, to amend the law in reference to bills of lading so as to increase and make more clear the responsibilities of transporters, to make the secretary of agriculture eligible to the presidential succession, to authorize the establishment of a branch national bank on the world's fair grounds, the poor suitor's bill, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi near New Orleans, and establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate iron and steel.

There was some legislation effected on appropriation bills, the most important being as follows: Closing the world's fair on Sunday and granting the fair $2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars; authorizing the construction of one new cruiser, one line of battle ship and three gunboats; appropriating $300,000 for expenses of the international naval review.

Do You See THE POINT?

That although originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810,

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FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

could not have survived for over eighty years except for the FACT that it possesses very much more than ordinary merit.

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HIS RELATIVES SPITEFUL.

John Barnes Falsely Accused of His Mother's Death.

NEW GALILEE, March 8.—Coroner Kring of New Castle, accompanied by Dr. J. S. Louthan and a stenographer, came here yesterday to make a careful investigation of the mysterious death of old Mrs. Barnes of Beaver Falls, the theory being that she was a victim of foul play at the hands of her son, John Barnes. Miss Ella Barnes of Rochester, a granddaughter of the dead woman, visited the coroner last Tuesday evening and related suspicious circumstances connected with the sudden death of the old lady last Monday night. Then the coroner saw Samuel Barnes, another son of the deceased, who said he believed his mother had been murdered, and his statement loosened the tongues of many of the neighbors, who corroborated him in his reasons for his opinion.

As quickly as possible after the arrival of the coroner's party the body of the old lady was exhumed by Undertaker Mitchell, taken to a vacant house on the outskirts of the town and there a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Louthan and the coroner, who is also a practicing physician. The throat, windpipe, heart and lungs were given special attention, but nothing was discovered to indicate a violent death.

The examination was followed by an inquest, at which eight witnesses were examined. The testimony of Samuel Barnes was in direct opposition to his earlier statement to the coroner, and he declared he believed his mother had died a natural death. The parties who had made the complaint to the coroner ignored the summons to appear at the inquest, and could not be produced to testify in the case. There was not an iota of evidence to show that the old lady had been murdered. The suspicions of outsiders seemed to spring from the fact that the family was at war within itself, one of the sons who lived within a mile of the mother not having exchanged a word with her in 20 years, the quarrels and enmities developing a score of years ago, when old Mr. Barnes had died, leaving nothing to the sons except as the mother might see fit to give them any of the property.

The man whom they accused of guilty knowledge of his mother's death, and whose name has been bandied over the length and breadth of the Beaver valley during the past few days in that connection, is the only one of the sons who has acted at all as a son toward the mother. During the past six years he has lived with and cared for her, and although they have quarreled at times, he naturally thinks it is a poor return for his attentions to her to be accused of causing his mother's death.

The coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, Mrs. Jane Barnes, came to her death from natural causes, and that the circumstances of her death did not warrant the complainants in the case in bringing about this investigation."

The coroner is very indignant that the official machinery of the county should have been set in motion by a family feud in which the complainants would not face the proceedings they brought about, and he may proceed against the defaulting witnesses.

FATHER P. P. BRADY DEAD.

His Demise Solves the Coadjutorship Question in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Vicar General Philip Patrick Brady died here to-day. He was born at Stradone, Ireland, October 4, 1846. He received his early training in St. Louis and entered the Christian Brothers' college, and later the Milwaukee Theological seminary where he completed his study of the classics. He returned to St. Louis, remaining one year, after which he entered the Cape Girardeau college, conducted by the Lazarite Brothers, where he completed his theological education, and on April 8, 1869, was ordained by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Father Ryan. He was appointed pastor of the Annunciation church of this city, where he remained until he succeeded Father Hennessy of St. John's church, who was appointed bishop of Wichita in 1888. When Bishop Ryan was appointed archbishop of Philadelphia in 1884, the office of vicar general fell to Father Brady.

Indirectly Father Brady's death may have much to do with the coadjutorship question here. While in life he was most devotedly attached to the archbishop, who was determined to have him appointed coadjutor and would have none other. Now that the vicar general is gone, the archbishop will probably relent and allow the priests to have their way. They have contended that he should allow them to have a voice in the selection of a coadjutor. The archbishop persistently refused to grant this request, for he knew that a compliance with their demands meant the death of his own hopes for Father Brady's promotion.

The funeral will take place from St. John's church at 10 o'clock Wednesday. Rev. John Hennessy, bishop of Wichita, Kan., will solemnize solemn high mass if he arrives in time. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who has been in the city a few weeks, will preach. All the priests of the city will attend the services, besides several bishops with whom Father Brady was intimate.

HARASSED HAWAII.

To Declare a Republic There Would Cause Bloodshed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The schooner Witzman arrived to-day from Honolulu. The American and German interests there strongly urge the United States to annex the islands. The natives are divided on the proposition, on one side being love of royalty, affection for Princess Kaiulani and pride in native institutions; on the other side a desire for greater prosperity and enfranchisement. The English sentiment against annexation is not so strong as that against a Hawaiian republic. It is stated by naval officers that rioting would follow the declaration of a republic.

The British cruiser Garnet has arrived from Acapulco. Captain B. F. Day of the Mohican who came down to take command of the cruiser Boston has not yet done so. Captain Wilt who commands the white cruiser will not leave before March 1, the navy department, it is stated, holding that his departure would be taken as an intimation that the United States government disapproved of his action in commanding the landing of marines from the Boston. It is reported that four German vessels are en route here from Acapulco.

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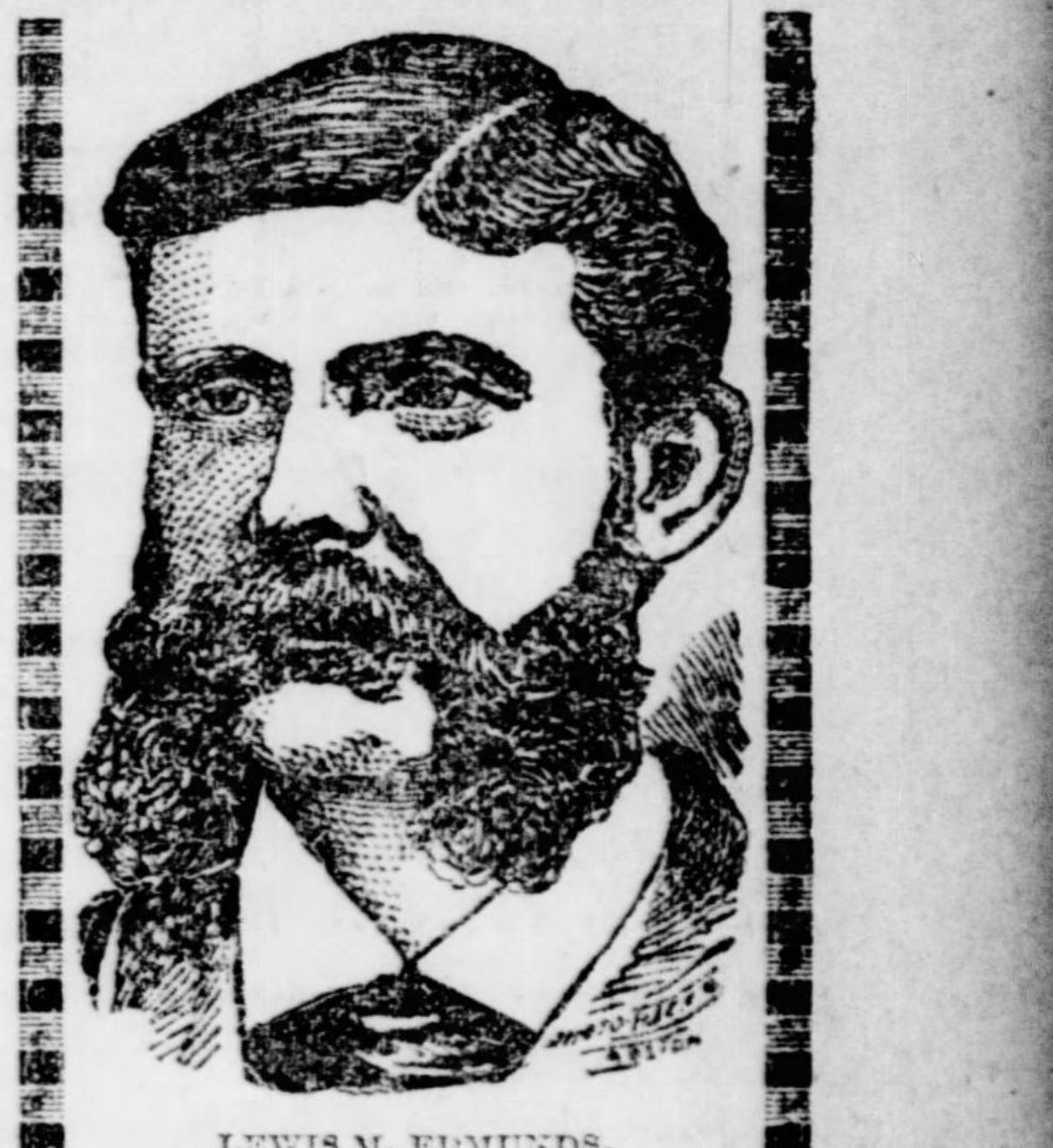

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South Hartwick, N.Y.
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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

DEMOCRACY TO THE FRONT.

The Fourth of March, 1893, marks a great epoch in the political history of this country. Having held control of the federal government for 32 years, covering more than a third of its party history, as parties did not form on well-defined lines until the beginning of the century, the Republican party now gives way to the Democratic. It is true that during these 32 years the Democrats had the president for four years, the senate for two, and the house of representatives for fourteen, yet never at any one time had they the full control of the executive and legislative departments. When they had the president and the house, the senate was in opposition; and when they had the senate and the house, the Republicans had the president. All this time the Republicans were in control, either as an obstructive or dominating force. In the last five presidential elections the Democrats had a decisive plurality of the popular vote in four, and the fifth in 1880 was an evenly-drawn battle. Since 1874 the people of the United States, either by majority or plurality, have been trying to drive the Republican party from power, and it is only on this 4th of March that it is an accomplished reality. The king is dead. Long live the king. Old things have passed away. We enter upon a new epoch in American history. Nothing more strongly illustrates the conservative character of our institutions in their checks and balances than this slow process of a plurality or majority of the people in casting off a political force they had condemned. In England they do this sort of business in a few weeks. It has taken the American people since the first tidal wave of 1874 to do it.

The Republican party falls a victim to its own folly. With the glory and renown of a successful war back of it as a working capital, it had within itself the elements of long, continued possession. JEFFERSON started the Democratic party on sixty years' control of the federal government. There was no reason other than its own folly and stupidity why the Republican party should not have held the government for as long a period. This folly and stupidity carried in its train the consuming fire that has culminated in the mighty change that the world witnesses to-day, when the federal government becomes Democratic in all its departments that are within the reach of the people.

The judiciary remains Republican in name; but it is one of the crowning triumphs of the Democratic party that on all important constitutional questions growing out of the war and reconstruction this Republican judiciary has declared the Republican party to be wrong and the Democratic party to be right.

Looking a little into party history, that of the Democratic party divides itself into three distinct periods. First that of Jefferson, in which it laid the foundations of a liberal and popular government, resting on the will of the people. In this it crushed federalism with its distrust of the people and monarchical notions. Then came the era of Jackson, with its mighty conflicts on the bank and the tariff, and the acquisition of contiguous and necessary territory that had been made certain by JEFFERSON'S Louisiana purchase. Then came the third period, and it is one that does not carry the most gratifying reflections on review. It is the time of slavery and anti-slavery debate, secession, civil war and reconstruction. Democracy did its best to prevent the war and hold fast all constitutional guarantees and rights; and when war came did its full duty, with overflowing measure, in maintaining the integrity of the national union. It sent to the front the bulk of the soldiers, gave the army and navy its greatest leaders, and when the time for settlement came found its constitutional principles vindicated in an imperishable union of indestructible States.

So much for the past. The war period, with the restoration of the Democratic party to power, is a closed book. Not only do we hold full control of the national government but of a large majority of the States. Ours is a growing party, North, South, East and West. No taint of sectionalism is on it. It looks to the future and not to the struggles, the errors and the bitterness of the past. It holds little resemblance to-day in its dominating principles and purposes, as well as in its leadership, to the Democracy of thirty-two years ago, deep in the bog of slavery debate and sectional issues.

We return to power with a tried, courageous and patriotic president, whose sincerity no one challenges, and whose great abilities have made their impress on current history. He is a natural leader whose power is recognized and accepted. He has surrounded himself by constitutional advisers conspicuously fitted for their respective positions. Everywhere between the oceans the Democracy is to-day jubilant, united and imbued with the highest political ideals. The impending issues are of striking importance. The work before us calls for patriotic and unselfish duty. We enter upon it full of courage and hope, and with unbounded confidence in our great leader. Since we have had parties in this country only three presidents have ranked with CLEVELAND in the hold they had on the American people when entering on the second term of their presidency. These were JEFFERSON, JACKSON and LINCOLN.

ABOUT THE OFFICES.

It is natural that there should be curiosity on the part of Democrats as to what will be the policy of the administration in the disposition of the patronage. If we recur to the policy of Mr. CLEVELAND'S first term, and his expressions since then, especially in his inaugural address, there will be no great difficulty in outlining the probabilities. Civil service reform, so far as it has obtained a foothold, will be maintained, and we have no doubt that during the Cleveland administration its scope will be enlarged by putting a greater number of the subordinate officials in Washington and throughout the country under the classified service. At present only department clerks who receive salaries of $1,800 or less, or outside offices employing more than fifty persons, come under the competitive system. This covers some fifty or sixty thousand employes, with the additions Mr. HARRISON made to the list. In time this will be extended, and more important offices at the capital included, as they very well can be. The attacks on civil service reform have about ceased, and there is general concurrence in the wisdom of the policy. It simply opens the public service to everyone on the simple qualifications of merit and capacity. It is the most democratic of all systems for the disposal of appointive offices.

In the higher grade of offices scattered over the country that it is proper should be held by those in political sympathy with the administration we are warranted in saying there will be no removals except for causes outside of politics. In his first administration Mr. CLEVELAND made "pernicious political activity" justification for removal, and it remains to be seen how far he will adhere to that notion. It is pretty hard on Democrats, "for a fact," to have those continued in office who used their places to aid the enemy outside the lines of legitimate and proper political effort. We do not think that this class is entitled to much consideration. We had some of them in this city during the late municipal contest. The influence of the pension office, for instance, was used on behalf of the bosses, and on the assumption that no one not a servile follower was worthy of place or consideration.

Aside from such cases it is the general expectation that there will be few or no changes until the term for which the incumbents were appointed expires. This covers the postmasters and those holding office under the treasury and law departments. As the commissions of the Republican incumbents expire it is looked for that Democrats will be appointed in their place. This weeding out will be a very gradual process.

At Washington some of the congressional delegations are already laying their plans to control and apportion the offices in their respective States. Conferences have been held with that object in view. Just now Mr. CLEVELAND will regard it is further along. The congressmen and influential State politicians are the sources to which the heads of departments and the President would naturally look for information as to the character, capacity and habits of applicants for office. Those who gave Mr. CLEVELAND misinformation as to applicants in his first term were excused from further advice. Therefore it will be the part of wisdom in those holding representative positions to be guarded and candid in their indorsements. It is the interest of all Democrats that the offices shall be filled by men of exemplary character and fully qualified for the creditable performance of all official duties falling within the places they aspire to. A first-class man in office helps the party; an indifferent one is of no account; and an incompetent one is a positive damage. The President should never be deceived into preferring such, and he is amply justified in resenting any attempts to deceive him.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

It is President CLEVELAND now. In spite of rather unpleasant weather the ceremonies at Washington Saturday were more brilliant than any of the same nature that the capital has seen for many years. The popularity of the man who took the oath of the highest office in the nation's gift, the feeling of security apparent everywhere in the country now it is known that congress and the White House are strictly in accord, and the general satisfaction over the election of a man generally liked and respected, all tended to make the day one of such general rejoicing that snow and cold winds could not dampen or chill. It was an enthusiastic gathering of a representative American crowd, and there was only one sentiment felt or expressed—entire satisfaction with the event that was being celebrated.

The speech of President CLEVELAND was calm, deliberate and statesmanlike, as is everything that falls from his lips. There was a lofty sense of the responsibility of the office he was about to assume for the second time, but he spoke as one who had confidence in himself and was not afraid of the outcome. He touched on all the important issues of the day and outlined his policy most clearly, showing that he is in strict accord with the platform of the party whose highest representative he is. There was nothing uncertain in his remarks, and no one will be able to ask his policy on any issue that may come up during his administration. On the currency, the tariff, civil service reform, equal rights to all citizens, and the broad principle that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the President of the United States spoke in a way that added to the admiration ever felt for him by his fellow-countrymen. His inaugural address was a ringing declaration of principles of which any man might be proud.

The festivities in connection with the inauguration will last for several days, and President CLEVELAND, with his customary courteous regard for the wishes of others, will take such part in them as he considers necessary. Then he will settle down to the duties of a position that is not new to him, and which for that reason will enjoy the advantages of his experience, and will of course be all the better administered for that reason.

It is needless to ask what line of action President CLEVELAND will pursue in a general way. He has been tried, and we all know that he is equal to any demands that may be made upon him. We may look for a wise, honest, conservative administration, and that such is the confident anticipation of the people was indicated to some extent by the cheering bestowed upon him when he made his first speech to the country for his present term from the steps of the capitol yesterday.

THE TELEPHONE PATENTS.

The leading Bell telephone patent expired yesterday, having been issued March 7, 1876, and running 17 years. This patent covers the broad claim of transmitting speech by an undulatory current of electricity. But there is another Bell patent, issued January, 1877, which covers the telephone as an instrument. The *Electrical Engineer* expresses the opinion that no commercial telephone can be constructed that does not infringe this patent; but as it expires on January 30 of next year it will not be long in the way of telephone competition if no other obstruction intervenes. And it is just here that a queer proceeding is attracting public attention. On November 17, 1891, the Berliner patent was issued, although it had been pending in the patent office since June, 1877. The delay in granting this patent was effected by a suit for interference. The Bell company early became owners of the Berliner interest, and owners of both sides of the suit, and was thus enabled to keep it in court for a long time, so that the patent was not granted until the valuable Bell patents were nearly expiring. By this means the Bell company apparently expected to continue its monopoly until 1904, when the Berliner patent will expire.

The Berliner patent is described as a "make and break transmitter." The essential part of it, as stated by the *Electrical Engineer* at the time it was issued, is that it is "of a very broad character and appears to cover an essential element in about all the transmitters employed in the telephone service." The delay in granting this patent is pretty strong evidence of collusion and fraud, for no other purpose than to maintain the Bell monopoly. If issued in the ordinary course of patent business, it would have expired next year. There are pending in the courts proceedings on behalf of the government to annul the Berliner patent, but when a decision will be reached is one of those things no one can tell. Patent litigation is susceptible of never-ending postponements, and the immensely wealthy Bell company may be able to hold the Berliner patent in the courts until it expires in 1908. So there is not a very strong probability of telephone competition, free and unrestricted, yet awhile.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The inaugural ball seems to have been as pleasant and well-managed as all the other features of the inauguration of President CLEVELAND. Although it is estimated that 12,000 people took part, it was managed as smoothly as if it had been a private dance, and, what is particularly worthy of note, it came to a close at midnight without trouble, so that there could not be any criticism by the large proportion of the people of the United States who would regret any desecration of the Sabbath in connection with the national celebration.

When it is considered what a vast throng was present, and that the entire direction of the festivities was under the control of one man, it can perhaps be realized that really remarkable generalship was displayed by that man when he contrived to please everybody and brought the ball to a conclusion without any unpleasant happenings. He was assisted in his work, not only by an efficient corps of aids, but by the late inventions in electricity, etc., so that he could give his orders by merely pressing a button. That he pressed the button with discretion is proved by the decided success of the ball in every way.

Men who are considered as long past the dancing age were there, and although there was not much room for terpsichorean gyrations, no doubt a good many of these staid business, professional and public men would have been willing to tread a measure, just to show that they could do it, and to give themselves an opportunity to express their satisfaction over the event they were there to celebrate.

Mrs. CLEVELAND and other prominent ladies were there in wonderful productions of the dressmakers' art, and according to the reports of THE POST correspondents the scene was as brilliant as any ball ever given under the auspices of royalty in the old countries.

It is not the way of Americans to do anything by halves, and the inaugural ball was perfect in its way. It was a fitting adjunct to the important ceremonies attending the resumption of Democratic administration, and could hardly have been dispensed with unless it was intended to lessen the satisfaction so generally expressed over the occasion. Uncle Sam is a splendid host when he undertakes the task of supplying social pleasure to his children, and there was nothing lacking in the ball to make it what it was, a great historical event.

A MAN OF TACT.

The way in which President CLEVELAND spent his first Sunday after the inauguration is characteristic of the Democratic simplicity of the man. There was nothing in his manner of passing the day, particularly different from that of thousands of other citizens in comfortable worldly circumstances. He stayed quietly at home in the White House, except for about three-quarters of an hour in the middle of the day, when the bright weather tempted him to take Mrs. CLEVELAND for a short drive.

While at home he received the members of his cabinet and other friends in a home-like, informal way, and gossiped about the current events of the day—the most important of which was, of course, the inauguration—in the calm, dispassionate vein always apparent in the President. Mr. CLEVELAND does not care for meretricious show, although entertaining a due respect for the ceremonies that attend his high position. He can discriminate between mere glittering display, for its own sake, and the ceremonies necessary to maintain the dignity of his office and that of the people of the United States.

When it becomes necessary for him to take part in a pageant he does so with the dignity worthy of his position, and which indicates that he is carrying out what he conceives to be the duty he owes to the great people whose chief magistrate he is. Americans like plainness in their public men, and if President CLEVELAND were to be coldly considering how he could best hold the place he has won in their affections he could not pursue a wiser course than he has laid down for himself—or, rather, that he follows because it is natural to him.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

CHARITABLE people are notified that Rev. DE WITT TALMAGE'S church needs help. The congregation has raised only a little over a million dollars during the celebrated divine's pastorate, so it is no wonder the church is hard up.

THE Baltimore *American* was the leading paper of that city at the time of President MADISON'S second inauguration, and it devoted only five lines to an account of the ceremony. Times have changed. The people are more curious and the newspapers more generous with their space.

MITCHELL thinks he can thrash CORBETT, but he will not take chances in a round with the police authorities of Mississippi, so he went around that State instead of through it on his trip to New Orleans. He has had enough of jails for a while. He is wanted in Mississippi for being too active in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight.

A COMMISSION to visit Honolulu to investigate and report on the condition of the Hawaiian islands and the advisability of their annexation to the United States is likely to be the administration plan of meeting the question in its first stages. That would be wise action. We know what the revolutionists want, and what the dethroned royalists want. It would be a good idea to find out exactly the condition of affairs, so that we may reach a judgment what the United States wants.

"JOHNNY" DAVENPORT of New York managed to extract $31,000 in good money from the treasury just before the Harrison wind-up. It is his pay for services in the late campaign; but it is safe to predict it is the last of Uncle Sam's money "JOHNNY" will handle for some years to come in his peculiar efforts to secure a fair election. The whole system of supervisors and deputy marshals for election purposes is either a great humbug or disguised plunder.

THE letter of congratulation to President CLEVELAND from President MONTT contains several significant sentences, the most notable being that which commences the epistle, and which is to the purport that in consideration of President CLEVELAND'S political attitude, in the past, Chili believes his re-election "will preserve the tranquility and well-being of all nations upon the American continent." This, together with the delight expressed by Chilians over the announcement that Minister PATRICK EGAN will forward his resignation to Washington to-morrow, suggests that there will be a warmer feeling between the United States and Chili than has existed for five years, at least.

THE cholera conference, soon to be held at Dresden, should be productive of much good. According to the program, the subject will be discussed from an expert point of view, and every collateral consideration will be given due weight. It is conceded that cholera is almost certain to visit the United States next summer, and everyone in this country has a deep personal concern in the result of the deliberations at the forthcoming conference. A quarantine system, the disinfection of goods and passengers, frontier regulations, the inspection of railroads and the navigation of rivers—all these matters are involved in the subject of cholera; and if the most effective of preventive regulations are taken, in connection with each of these sources of the spread of the disease, we should be as safe as it is possible to be in the face of such a powerful and insidious enemy. International marine traffic will also receive attention, so that altogether it looks as if all the possible avenues of infection will be closely watched. And still the cholera may get in.

ANOTHER APPORTIONMENT.

A Republican Measure to Re-District the State.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—The senate committee on congressional apportionment decided to-day to report negatively the Democratic bill introduced by Senator Meek, providing for 18 Republican and 12 Democratic congressmen, and decided to report favorably the Republican bill introduced by Senator Meredith, providing for 20 Republican and 10 Democratic representatives. The latter bill is, with the exception of some unimportant changes in Philadelphia wards, exactly the same measure that was introduced in the house last session by Mr. Lyttle, passed and vetoed by the Governor. The bill makes five Republican districts in Philadelphia with majorities of from 5,776 to 7,851, and one Democratic in the same city, the Third with 3,358. The other districts and majorities are: Seventh, Chester and Delaware (Rep.), 6,934; Eighth, Montgomery and Bucks (Dem.), 180; Ninth, Pike Northampton, Monroe, Carbon (Dem.), 6,521; Tenth, Berks and Lehigh (Dem.), 8,135; Eleventh, Lancaster (Rep.), 9,790; Twelfth, Lackawanna (Rep.), 378; Thirteenth, Luzerne (Dem.), 1,616; Fourteenth, Schuylkill, (Dem.) 2,251; Fifteenth, Dauphin, Perry and Lebanon, (Rep.) 5,809; 16th, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, (Rep.) 5,099; 17th, Potter, Tioga, Lycoming and Clinton, (Rep.) 2,102; 18th, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan, (Dem.) 4,527; 19th, Huntington, Franklin, Fulton, Mifflin, Juniata and Snyder, (Rep.) 1,394; 20th, Cumberland, Adams and York, (Dem.) 5,028; 21st, Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Bedford, (Rep.) 4,928; 22nd, Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson, (Rep.) 4,528; 26th, Fayette, Greene and Washington, (Dem.) 1,287; 27th Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer, (Rep.), 4,918; 28th Erie and Crawford, (Rep.) 2,315; 29th Venango, Warren, McKean and Cameron, (Rep.) 2,793; 30th Clarion, Forest, Elk, Clearfield and Center, (Dem.) 4,890. The 23d, 24th and 25th districts are all in Allegheny county, and of course, are safely Republican.

SWITCHMEN REFUSED.

Chicago Railroads Will Grant No Advance—Ann Arbor Road Tied Up.

CHICAGO, March 8.—At a meeting of the general managers of the roads centering in this city to consider the demand for an increase of wages by the switchmen it was announced that no decision had been reached, but inside information is positive to the effect that it was decided that the demands could not be allowed. The reason is that the roads have for some time been working at a rate which will show a large decrease in net earnings and that it was simply impossible for them to increase at the present time. No official announcement will be issued by the board of general managers, but the manager of each road will impart the decision to the men working on his line.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 8.—In accordance with orders from Chief Arthur all the engineers and firemen on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Michigan railroad struck to-day, and all traffic is suspended. Brotherhood men say they will refuse to handle freight transferred by non-union crews, and excitement is high. Officials of the tied-up road have notified their connections that no freight will be handled during the strike.

The meeting of railway managers in Chicago to-day to consider the application of the switchmen for more wages adjourned until to-morrow without action. Notice has been received here that switchmen for western points are being advertised for in New York. Superintendent Connors says he will have all trains moving by to-morrow at all hazards.

ARBITRATION FOR OHIO.

Bills to Settle Strikes, Passed at Columbus.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8.—The senate to-day passed the workmen's house bill providing for a State board of arbitration for settling disputes between laborers and employers. The law does not propose to force compliance with its findings except as public opinion will do that. It is intended simply to investigate strikes and make the findings a matter of record. The board will consist of three members appointed by the governor, who will receive $5 per day while in actual service. Either party to a labor dispute may set the arbitration machinery in motion, or the mayor or probate judge may do so.

The bill to submit a proposition to the voters to change the constitution so as to elect all members of the general assembly by single districts, passed the house today. In the larger counties that are now entitled to more than one representative and senator, they are all elected on the same ticket. McElroy's bill appropriating $90,000 to pay the expenses of marking the places where Ohio troops fought at Chickamauga passed the house.

Order of Ohio Wound Up.

EAST LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The supreme council of the Order of Ohio, an association similar to the Iron Hall and Order of Solon, has decided to wind up the affairs of the order. The report of the treasurer shows a surplus of $34,000, sufficient to repay all the present members the amount invested.

The Blood is the Life.

Runs the old saying, and everything that ever makes part of any organ of the body must reach its place therein through the blood. Therefore, if the blood is purified and kept in good condition by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, it necessarily follows that the benefit of the medicine is imparted to every organ of the body. Can anything be simpler than the method by which this excellent medicine gives good health to all who will try it fairly and patiently?

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No Life on Earth During the Azoic Age of the World.

EXCESS OF HEAT AND COLD AS A COMET

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 10.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from 12th to 16th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 17th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 18th, the great central valleys from 19th to 21st, and the Eastern States about the 22d.

This will be a dangerous and destructive storm, and will develop tornadoes in the great central valleys. The storm will probably begin to increase in force soon after leaving the Pacific coast, and will continue with great energy till it has passed off onto the Atlantic. The center of its path will lie, and the tornadoes will probably occur, south of the 40th parallel. The earth being at its equinox at that time is not the principal cause assigned for this disturbance.

The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 20th, the great central valleys about the 22d and the Eastern States about the 24th. The last 10 days of March will average colder than usual. On the front and rear of the cool waves of March the weather will be more cloudy than usual, with frequent showers and snows, according to latitude of places.

The Azoic Age.

It will now be understood by the careful reader of these discussions that I believe in a theory that will not conflict with the known facts in reference to the laws and matter of the universe now known to exist. The true theory, to my mind, is that meteors, ærolites, comets, satellites, planets and suns have a common origin, are governed by the same natural laws and that their only material difference is in their age, size, electric power and surrounding circumstances. They follow the same process in evolution that does the animal kingdom, the meteor before striking our atmosphere being one of the many millions of young planets.

We have the five stages of man: the infant, youth, manhood, middle age and dotage. So we have the five stages of the heavenly bodies: the meteor, comet, satellite, planet and sun. What we call a meteor is the death of a youthful comet: it is destroyed by entering our atmosphere. Comets are sometimes destroyed. We have over 300 small planets, formerly called asteroids, but now more properly called planetoids, which have been comets but have lost their elongated orbits by coming in contact with Jupiter and have therefore become planets before they were fairly ripe. They would have grown more rapidly by continuing their journeys far out into spce as the comets usually do.

For the above reasons I must conclude that the earth became a very large comet before it broke away from its original elongated cometic orbit and that its perihelion was originally very near the sun, as we know to be the case now with some of the great comets.

The perihelion passages of our earth, when a comet, will account for the archæn rocks, also called azoic. These rocks constitute the base or foundation of the stratified rocks. If the archæn rocks had been formed by a molten globe they would not be stratified, but run together like a crucible of melted lead and would not be in layers. But all our geologists say that the archæn rocks are stratified. That fact knocks the last prop from under the molten world theory, and proves that the heat which caused the universal igneous rocks, which we call azoic or archæn, came from without, and therefore must have been caused by the earth-comet going very near the sun at its perihelion passage.

Another almost positive proof of this theory is that no fossils are found in the azoic rocks, and therefore no animal or vegetable life existed on our earth comet. This is in accord with natural laws. While it was a comet our earth probably passed out into space so far that such eyes as we possess could not have seen the sun from the earth comet, and such a condition would not be favorable to animal or vegetable life. At perihelion all life must be destroyed by heat, and at aphelion by cold. Not by radiated heat but by friction against the sun's deep and dense electrosphere and atmosphere.

As our earth-comet shortened the elongation of its orbit, as it is still doing, its aphelion came nearer and its perihelion farther from the sun. This would cause a more even temperature and permit the waters to remain in their ocean beds. At perihelion the waters of the old earth comet would be evaporated and driven out into the envelope and the minerals would all be evapoaated into heavy gasses. At aphelion these would all condense and fall to the body or coma of the earth-comet. This appears to be the process now going on in all the great comets.

As the earth-comet passed the aphelion the waters would fall and fill up the ocean beds in which the drift or earthy settings would form layers or strata at every aphelion of the earth-comet, and hence the universality of the stratified rocks in the azoic period. Study the great comets known to our time and you will find indisputable proof that my theory is the true one.

How many great changes have come upon the earth is not known. The geological record starts at the azoic rocks where no life existed. Low forms of life existed in what is called the lower silurian at the end of which most of these forms became extinct. A new set of life forms appeared in the upper silurian at the end of which those forms perished. Then came the devonian age and the shell fishes. The carboniferous age produced sea animals and two other periods of great changes occurred before man came upon the scene according to geologic record. According to that record the first dry land appeared in the devonian age which immediately preceded the carboniferous.

This record of the first dry land is a positive evidence in line with my theory of the earth's evolution. At the close of the devonian age, our moon-comet struck the earth and changed its axis of rotation, consequently the oceans now cover what was then the continents, and where the continents now are were then the oceans. That is the reason why the fossils of man are not found on the present continents. His former abodes are now covered by the great oceans, and if we could go below the bottoms of the great oceans we certainly would find fossils of man that would prove that he occupied the earth as far back as the carboniferous age.

W. T. FOSTER.

AN ECONOMICAL CONGRESS.

Holman Prepares a Report Showing It, but Is Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The controversy as to the comparative expenditures of the "billion-dollar congress" and the last one is still on. The report of the senate committee on appropriations confines itself to the absolute appropriations made, while the house committee in its total appropriations of the Fifty-first, or as it was called the "billion-dollar congress," includes what are known as indefinite appropriations made necessary, it is claimed, by the legislation of that congress.

Mr. Holman, chairman of the house committee, in remarks which he is preparing for the *Congressional Record*, shows that the appropriations of the session just closed amount to $519,221,851. From his point of view the appropriations of the Fifty-first congress aggregated $1,035,686,-921, and that those of the Fifty-second congress to $1,026,822,049, or $8,862,873 less.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the senate committee, has prepared a statement to show that the appropriations for the first session of the Fifty-first congress amounted to $463,398,510, and for the second session $525,018,672, making a total of $988,417,-182. The appropriations for the first session of the congress just ended he shows were $507,600,186 for the first session, and $519,221,861 for the second, a total of $1,026,822,047. This shows an increase of appropriations by the last congress over the Republican congress of $38,404,065. The real question for the people to consider, says Mr. Allison, is whether the appropriations are in excess of the revenues, and he answers by saying they are not when the sinking fund is excluded.

A WELL'S BIG OUTPUT.

The Philadelphia's Clever No. 3 Doing 100 Barrels Hourly.

The Philadelphia company drilled Martin Clever No. 3 deeper yesterday and developed its 200-barrel-daily output into a big hourly production. Yesterday afternoon it was reported doing 35 barrels an hour, and last night it had a yield of 100 barrels an hour. This is one of the best wells so far completed in that section.

The Forest Oil Company's No. 3 Scott, which has been making 20 barrels an hour, yesterday afternoon suddenly took a spurt and advanced in output to 50 barrels an hour. As the well was not agitated in any way the advance in output created a good deal of surprise.

The Wheeling Gas Company was drilling just above the fifth level at George heirs No. 1 last night, and will get it in this morning. That company's Wood No. 3 will hardly reach the sand before the first of next week.

Jennings & Co. expect to drill Mathews heirs No. 6 near Noblestown into the fifth sand to-day or to-morrow.

McDonald production yesterday was 16,500 barrels. This is an increase of 500 barrels over Tuesday's output. The stock in the field was 43,500 barrels.

Showalter & Hartman's Hohn wildcat, near Sugar Creek church, Butler county, is through the third sand and no good.

Sistersville runs yesterday amounted to 21,268 barrels.

WANTS WILDWOOD OIL.

W. L. Mellon Will Build a Pipe Line to That Field.

W. L. Mellon will build another pipe line. His line running up the Allegheny river to Undercliff will be extended northwest to the Wildwood field for a part of the oil yield of that section. The work of surveying the route has been commenced and an effort will be made to have the plant ready to handle oil by May. The daily production of the Wildwood field is something like 1,000 barrels, the greater portion of which is from wells owned by the Forest Oil Company.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines yesterday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 21,643 barrels; shipments, 12,136 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 11,669 barrels; outside McDonald—Runs, 7,819 barrels; total, 19,518 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, [illegible] barrels; shipments, 291 barrels. Lima—Runs, 37,718 barrels; shipments, 39,212 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 22,211 barrels; shipments, 2,006 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 16,763 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 37,420 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 5,800 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 5,800 barrels; deliveries, 10,740 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 3,618 barrels; total 22,000 barrels; average, 3,750 barrels; shipments, 26,603 barrels; total, 54,869 barrels; average, 9,144 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 63c; highest, 63⅝c; lowest, 62⅝c; closing, 62⅝c. Sales, 40,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The petroleum market opened firm, but subsequently weakened under small sales. At the close the tone was steady again. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales none. April options—Sales 45,000 barrels at 62⅝@63c. Lima oil—Sales none, 27½c bid. Total sales, 45,-000 barrels.

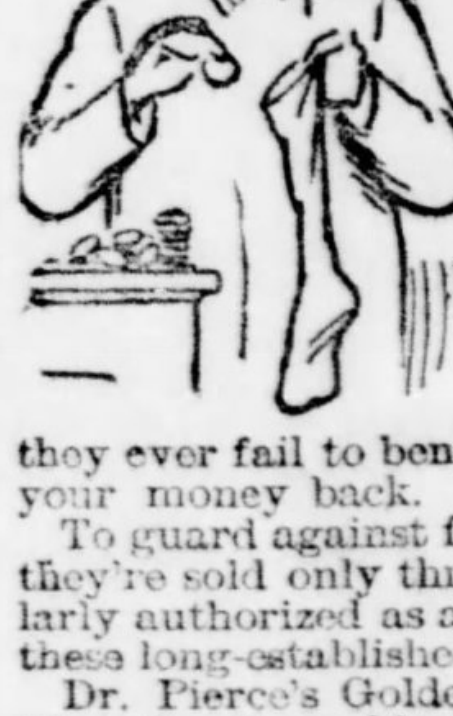
OIL CITY, PA., March 8.—National Transit certificates opened at 63c; highest, 63⅝c; lowest, 62⅝c; closed, 62⅝c; sales, 48,000 barrels; clearances, 412,000 barrels; shipments, 119,923 barrels; runs, 83,-959 barrels.

Satolli's Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—To-day Rev. Dr. O'Gorman presented to private Secretary Thurber a letter from Archbishop Satolli congratulating Mr. Cleveland on his accession to the presidency, "particularly in the name of his holiness the pope."

Mrs. Grant Wants the Blaine House.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mrs Ulysses S. Grant is said to have made an offer for the Blaine mansion here.



You can save money with Doctor Pierce's medicines, if you get the *genuine*. Suppose they're not the lowest in price—what does that matter? The point that's important is this:—they're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy at *any* price, for, with them, you pay *only for the good you get*. If they ever fail to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Can you ask more?

To guard against fraud and imposition, they're sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (for the liver, blood and lungs), $1.00.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), $1.00.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), 25 cents.

Beware of fraudulent imitations and dilutions offered at lower prices than the above.

THE IRON TRADE IMPROVED

Increased Production Accom-panied by Plenty of Orders.

AND GENERAL TRADE IS EXCELLEN

The West and South Drawin Heavily on New York.

THE PROSPECTS ARE GOOD ALL AROUN

NEW YORK, March 8.—R. G. Dun Co. say: The feature the past fortnig has been the unusual demand for mone from the West and South, which h drawn large sums from New York. Whi money is light at only one or two sma points, there is a strong demand at Bost Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee, a fa demand at St. Joseph, while money fairly easy at Cleveland, in light deman at Philadelphia and Kansas City, and eas at Mobile and New Orleans. The larg withdrawals from this city under the circumstances are attributed to distrust speculative operations here. The situ tion is to a large extent waiting on the a tion of the new administration, but it evident that a better feeling has prevaile during the prst few days, and rates her after rising from 4 to 6, have fallen to per cent.

Though weather curtails trade at Bosto the feeling is confident. Philadelphia r ports excellent prospects for lumbe Trade in paints, oil, glass and naval stor is quiet; but fair in shoes, good in pai and very satisfactory in carpets. T knit goods business is the best for year Pittsburgh reports better trade in iro with a good demand for finished produc and fair prospects for hardware. A Cleveland trade is fair, the rolling mil full of orders, and a promise of bris trade in lumber. At Cincinnati the dr goods trade is 15 per cent better than la year. At Detroit the outlook is good. A Indianapolis the bicycle trade is larger tha a year ago. Chicago trade is interrupte by the weather and local strikes, but large especially in real estate. Receip of flour, butter, barley, wool, cheese an wheat show large increases over last yea though in hides, dressed beef, lard, hog and rye a decrease appears. The weath hinders trade at Milwaukee and at S Paul, collections being slow, but trade fairly good at Omaha, greater than la year at St. Joseph, active at Kansas Cit and at Denver is fair. Southern poin report improvement, especially Lovisvill Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis an Knoxville. At Columbus trade is du and at Atlanta quiet. At Charleston fe tilizers are active, and at Mobile and Ne Orleans building trades very active, thoug general trade does not equal expectation

The defeat of the anti-option bill wa followed by an improvement in grain, an while wheat had fallen 2¼c, it has sinc risen 2c, sales for the week being 2,000,00 bushels. Corn is ½c and oats ¾c highe but pork products slightly lower. Cotto declined ⅛c because the expected settle ment of the English strike did not com Butter and eggs have declined sharply an copper is weaker. Lead is at 39c, thoug speculation has lifted tin to 20.37c. Th dry goods trade is strong. Cottons ar stronger, sheetings being all sold ahea In the iron business consumption is eno mous, but production relatively greate and concessions are frequent for pig n of the best grades, while bar is at the low est point ever known. Plates are demo alized in price, though the mills are bus and structural works are well employe In general the industrial production ha never been surpassed at this season. Th business failures number 251, as compare with 230 last week.

A stimulant is often needed to nouri and strengthen the roots and to keep th hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renew is the best tonic for the hair.

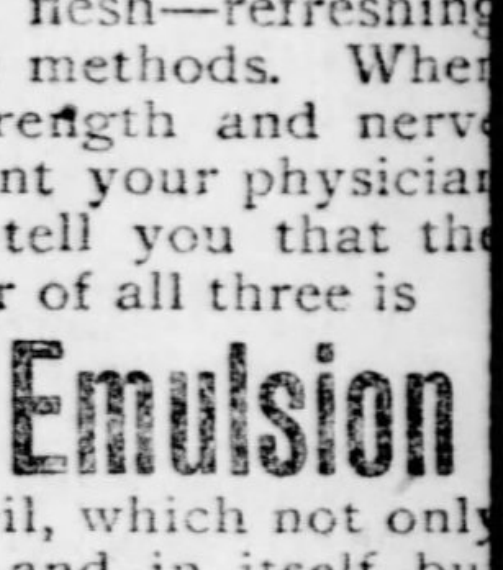
WILL NOT BE REMOVED.

Republicans to Be Allowed to Serv Out Their Terms.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The offic seekers heard to-day an announcemen that all Republican officials holding con missions to serve four years will be a lowed to serve out their terms unless sp cial reasons arise necessitating their re moval.

This announcement is made semi-a thoritatively, and follows the preceden of the Harrison administration. Th will include postmasters and may exten to other officers whose commissions do no name a four-year term, including interna revenue collectors, marshals and distri attorneys. It will not, however, includ foreign appointments, as Assistant Secr tary of State Quincy, who is the officia headsman of the state department, want men in accord with the administration o the tariff question in all consulships an places from which reports on commerc will be received.

Driving the Brain



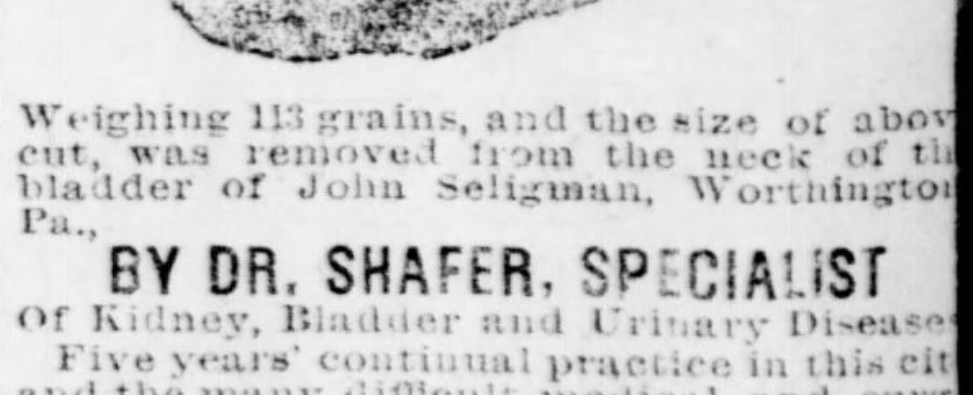
at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerves become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All druggists.

THIS STONE



Weighing 113 grains, and the size of above cut, was removed from the neck of the bladder of John Seligman, Worthington, Pa.

BY DR. SHAFER, SPECIALIST

of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Five years' continued practice in this city [illegible]

ALL lines to the continent of Europe are represented by Max Schamberg & Co., 527 Smithfield st. [illegible] and procure passports. Established [illegible]

PLAN TO SOLIDIFY.

How Pennsylvania Congressmen Hope to Make the State Democratic.

THEY HOLD A PATRONAGE MEETING.

Secretary of State Harrity Did Not Join Them.

KERR MAKES A CALL FOR HARMONY.

Carlisle Gets Some Bushels of Recommendations and Applications.

THOUSANDS AFTER OFFICES.

Delegations From Kentucky, Illinois and Elsewhere.

THE LAST CONGRESS DID ECONOMIZE.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Democratic members of congress from Pennsylvania are anxious that in the assignment of the various federal offices in the State, and such other appointments as Pennsylvania may be considered entitled to under President Cleveland's administration, there shall be as little friction as possible. They wish to avoid quarrels and misunderstandings between the State leaders, and to have all matters relating to patronage adjusted in a spirit of fairness and equity, so that no factional differences map be developed and the entire party in Pennsylvania may be strengthened and more compactly united by the manner in which the offices are distributed, instead of being weakened and disorganized, as so often happens.

A majority of the Democratic members of congress from the State and some other Pennsylvania Democrats, including Clerk of the House Kerr, met here last night to talk over the situation in Pennsylvania and settle on a plan which would strengthen the Democracy of the State. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Mutchler, McAleer, Erdman, Wolverton, Hines, Kribbs and Amerman. Mr. Harrity was not present. Colonel James M. Guffey was one of the party. The meeting was a long one, it being nearly midnight before it adjourned. In speaking of it to-day Mr. Kerr said:

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

"The gentlemen present discussed at length the best means to organize the Democracy of Pennsylvania and get it into a position to make the fight necessary to redeem the State. It seemed to be the general belief that something could be done to harmonize the contending elements in Philadelphia, and to arouse the interest of the Democrats in that city that they would make a united and energetic contest for the principles of Democracy and sink the differences growing out of the desire for spoils. It was the sense of those present at last night's meeting that the State of Pennsylvania can be redeemed. The subject of federal patronage was discussed, and it was agreed that the delegation should see to it that none but good, deserving Democrats, who have the best interests of the party at heart, are recommended for appointment to office."

Talks with others of those who were present showed the general feeling to be that no trouble would arise regarding patronage if Democratic principles were adhered to, and if every man who had a right to consideration and recognition should receive his due.

WHAT THEY EXPECT.

No doubt seems to be felt by these congressmen that the President will adhere to the custom of considering their wishes in the matter of appointments. They say that if they act harmoniously together, and unite in recommending candidates for the important offices, they believe their recommendations will be effective. In the matter of smaller offices in districts represented by Democrats such Democratic representatives expect to control the appointments. Where districts are represented by Republicans, then the united Democratic delegation expects to designate the appointees. This would mean, of course, that the delegation would expect to dictate the appointments in Pittsburgh and in every other district in the State from which there is a Republican congressman. This is certainly a case of great expectations.

Of course it is recognized by the members of congress that, owing to his position as chairman of the national committee, and his services in the late campaign, Mr. Harrity will be considered and consulted by the President in the selection of appointees in Pennsylvania, but no fear is felt that unpleasant complications will arise in consequence of this.

OPPOSED CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

Outside of the members of congress it has not been forgotten that at Harrisburg, just about a year ago, Mr. Harrity and his friends made the fight that sent a delegation to Chicago pledged to support the nomination of Cleveland for president. It has also not been forgotten, outside of the members of congress, that some of those who are thus early on the ground, organizing to scoop in as much of the spoils of office as possible, were among the most active opponents of the nomination of Cleveland both before and after the Harrisburg convention. But the politicians are out for all they can get, irrespective of their attitude a year ago or at any other time as to the nomination of Cleveland, and each man will look out for his own spoils while he talks of harmony to entertain the innocents who are not on the inside.

It is stated here that Postmaster McKean will resign shortly and the applicants for his place are not losing any time. Pat Foley, Wm. E. Howley and Sam Duncan have all been here in their own interests. Alex Wilson, who wants to be pension agent at Pittsburgh, is also here. Chas. F. McKenna is said to be an applicant for district attorney. Captain H. K. Sloan of Indiana county is reported out of the race for pension commissioner. Colonel Guffey called on the President this morning.

THOUSANDS AFTER HIM.

The Office Seekers Are Making No Wild Scrambles, However.—White House Visitors.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There are thousands of office-seekers in Washington. They are to be met with in every hotel lobby at night and in every department during the day. Scores of them were at the White House to-day and saw the President, and other scores called on various cabinet officers. But there are thousands of offices to be filled in the various States and Territories and in the diplomatic and consular service abroad, offices of importance requiring men of some ability to discharge their duties, the incumbents of which are changed according to custom, as speedily as possible, after a new administration comes into power. Men who want these places feel it is wise to make their wants at an early hour, and they are now in Washington for that purpose.

But in doing this they are not creating the excitement and disorder about the White House and the departments, one might imagine from reading the reports about the "scramble for spoils" in some of the newspapers. Sharp contests for the offices are going on, no doubt, but they are being conducted with decorum and with few manifestations of excitement on the surface.

A great many visitors called at the White House to-day and saw the President regarding appointments to office. But there was never anything resembling a crush. They came and went by twos or threes quietly, and without hustle or bustle. There was no constant stream of officeseekers. The stream was intermittent and failed altogether for several minutes at a time. All comers who had a right to ask a private talk with the President were seen, and apparently all went away well satisfied with their reception. Of course, few, if any, got positive assurance one way or the other, and they did not expect them. They realized that it is impossible at this time for the President to give his attention to other than the few big offices which must be filled without delay, such as assistant secretaryships and foreign missions. At the various departments about the same scenes were enacted. There was little excitement or bustle, and if it was a "scramble for public office," it was an exceedingly well conducted one.

A statement which was made some time ago as coming from Cleveland, and is now going the rounds here, is making quite a number of gentlemen in the city feel uncomfortable. This is to the effect that Mr. Cleveland has told several prominent men who have gone to him in behalf of ex-office-holders that it is not his intention to make reinstatements; that he does not care to perpetuate an office-holding dynasty. He does not propose to reinstate any of his old officials unless, perhaps, in some rare case it is a man of such conspicuous fitness as to give an excuse for the exception. Another statement afloat, credited to Mr. Cleveland, is that all persons now in office will be allowed to serve their four-year terms out.

When asked about this matter to-day, Postmaster General Bissell said the question had not been discussed at the cabinet meeting. It was the first he had heard of it. It is expected that the President will send to the senate when it convenes to-morrow a considerable number of nominations of foreign ministers, assistant secretaries and chiefs of important bureaus. To-night but few people are claiming to know who any of the appointees will be.

The friends of ex-Congressman Wheeler of Michigan to-night regard it as settled that his name will be sent to the senate to-morrow for commissioner of pensions. It is also regarded as settled that ex-Governor Gray of Indiana will be nominated for minister to Mexico, and General Collins of Massachusetts as consul general to London.

CLAIMS FOR OFFICE.

Place-Hunters From Kentucky, Illinois and Virginia See Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Among the callers on the President to-day was a Virginia delegation consisting of Senator Hunton and Representatives Wise and Meredith, who presented to the President the name of Judge John Goode of Virginia for the solicitor generalship. Senator Lindsay of Kentucky came with T. C. Allem of his State and asked Mr. Cleveland to appoint the latter an assistant postmaster general. Chief Justice Bennett of Kentucky came with Congressman W. J. Stone with claims for the circuit judgeship left vacant by the promotion of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench.

Senator Palmer and Representative Newberry and Durburow called with several Illinois applicants. They were ex-Congressman Scott Wike, Delos Phelps and General R. J. Smith. Mr. Wike is after the comptrollership of the currency. Mr. Phelps wants to be a consul and General Smith is after the postmastership at Chicago. For the latter place Frank Lawler is also an avowed candidate.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York, introduced to Mr. Cleveland a delegation representing typographical organizations. They entered protest against the appointment of C. W. Edwards of Wilmington, Del., to the office of public printer.

W. H. Barclay in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—W. H. Barclay, pension agent at Pittsburgh under Cleveland's former administration, and who is now located at Philadelphia, was here to-night. He fell under suspicion of being an office-seeker, but when questioned by THE POST correspondent asserted he was unjustly suspected. He said he was here on private business, and would return home to-morrow after paying his respects to the President.

Fear Brazilian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Affairs in Rio Grande do Sul in the southern part of Brazil are regarded here as quite critical. At the state department the opinion is that trouble between Brazil and the Argentine Republic is likely to occur.

CATARRH AS A CAUSE

Of Nervous Debility—An American Malady.

Debility of the nervous system from intemperate habits of any kind, or exposure to cold, are quite likely to cause a condition of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat so nearly resembling catarrh that they are practically identical. Also chronic diseases which depress the nervous system will produce the same result, notably female weakness. They cause a flabby, pale condition of the mucous surfaces, with a sticky, stringy mucous secretion, which produce much hawking or coughing, generally called catarrh, but the whole trouble is caused by nervous depression, pure and simple. Besides the usual symptoms of catarrh, the patient has brown specks before his eyes, slight dizziness, roaring in the ears, attacks of nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, followed by slight, chilly sensations, faintness, depression, despondency, foolish fears, and many other similar ones. In such cases local treatment can do nothing but harm, the only hope of cure being the internal use of Pe-ru-na, according to the directions on the bottle.

Every one beginning treatment for catarrh in any of its many phases or complications should send for a free copy of The Family Physician No. 2. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST is the best family paper in the United States. Only $1 a year. Twelve pages. Renew your subscription and insure your happiness for another year.

A HIT ON THE JAW.

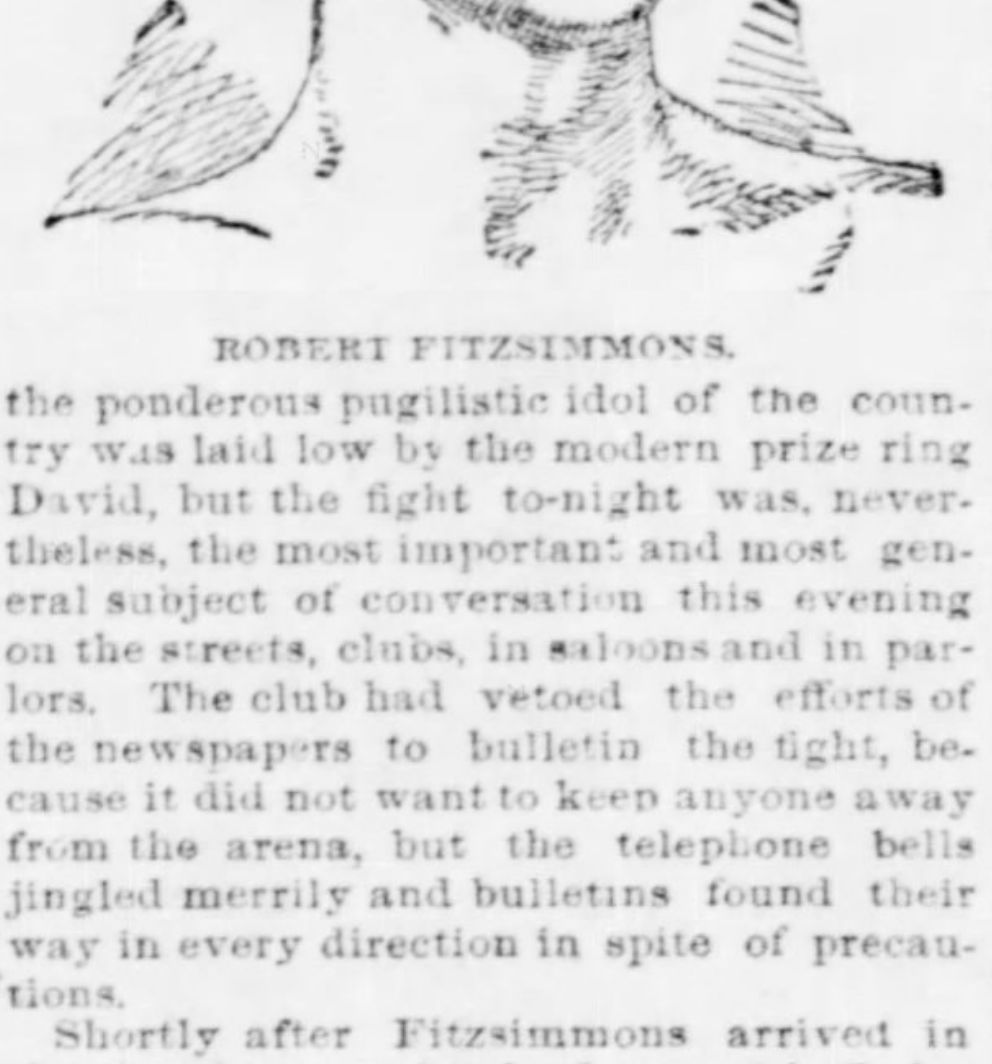
Fitzsimmons Lands It With Terrific Force and Wins a Fortune.

HALL LICKED IN FOUR ROUNDS.

He Presents a Pitiful Spectacle on the Floor of the Ring.

CRESCENT CLUB OUT OF POCKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The battle of middle-weights is over. The March carnival of pugilism has become prize ring history and its record is before the country. It is important because of two things. One of its fights was for the largest purse ever fought for in the ring. A magnificent crowd in point of size and personnel saw a great battle to-night, a victory won and a defeat suffered. The scene was the most superbly appointed fistic arena in any land, an arena that had grown like the legendary beanstalk almost in a day. The interest to-night was not so great by many degrees as on the occasion of the battle for heavyweight supremacy last September, when the ponderous pugilistic idol of the country was laid low by the modern prize ring David, but the fight to-night was, nevertheless, the most important and most general subject of conversation this evening on the streets, clubs, in saloons and in parlors. The club had vetoed the efforts of the newspapers to bulletin the fight, because it did not want to keep anyone away from the arena, but the telephone bells jingled merrily and bulletins found their way in every direction in spite of precautions.



ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

Shortly after Fitzsimmons arrived in the city this morning he drove with Judge Lazarus and his trainer to the criminal court. His entrance caused a commotion and court business was suspended. Fitzsimmons is well known and a crowd followed him up the stairs anxious to know what business brought him in the court. They did not have long to wait before they learned his mission. Fitzsimmons wanted to be made an American citizen so that he might justly wear the stars and stripes. Judge Lazarus represented him and expressed his desire to be naturalized. He was duly accorded the privilege and Australia will no longer claim the middle-weight champion for her own.

BEATS THE WORLD.

The arena which has been erected by the Crescent Athletic club for their glove contests is without doubt far and away the gruetest of its kind in the world, and, excepting the vast uncovered arenas of the ancient Romans history tells of, nothing will surpass it. It is a huge octagon, nearly or quite 300 feet in diameter, with the ring in the center and tiers of seats rising around it in amphitheater fashion to a height of over 24 feet, while out from the walls above the highest row of seats projects a broad gallery, having its seats gradually graded upward to the walls in the same manner. No figures could convey to the reader an adequate idea of the immensity of the vast enclosure, but suffice it to say that it will seat 8,500 spectators very comfortably with all the aisles and entrances kept clear and open. It is brilliantly lighted by electricity and provided with ample means of entrance and exit. The ring, which is in the center, is raised some few feet above the level of the ground. The space for the reporters is just outside the barbed wire enclosure which contains the ring proper. Outside this the private boxes and then beyond a broad isle rise the reserved seats, while all above and beyond these are the seats intended for general admission.

BETTING WAS ERRATIC.

So closely was the match considered that for a long time even money was waged on either, the poolrooms letting the bettor take his choice. It was 9 to 10 on Hall at nightfall, and 95 to 100 on Fitzsimmons. An influx of Fitzsimmons men and several bundles of Fitzsimmons money appearing in the poolroom late in the evening beat down Hall and made Fitzsimmons for the time the favorite, even money demanded for Hall and 4 to 5 on his opponent.

Wild rumors ran riot before and after noon. There was an unauthoritative threat of interference every hour of the day, and when these had been effectually run to earth there was a rumor that Hall had fallen out with his trainer; that the fight was fixed, and that the purse would not be forthcoming. Each rumor died a natural death. The arrangements at the ring side were perfect. There was room for 13,225 people, and there was no need for squeezing. The crowd was representative in character and thoroughly cosmopolitan. The tough had a place in the gallery and in the lower seats.

THE MEN ARRIVE.

The two men reached the arena in ample time to rest and to prepare themselves for the battle. Charlie Mitchell and Jack McAuliffe, with Hall, attracted as much attention when they entered the ring as did the stars themselves. Both men were drawn to a fine point, so far as condition was concerned, but neither had taken off much flesh and both were strong. They came into the ring with promptness, and the crowd did not have long to wait for hostilities to commence.

Mayor Fitzpatrick was among the prominent officials who came early to see the battle royal. In the Hall corner the men chosen to look after his interests were Lightweight Champion McAuliffe, Charlie Mitchell, 'Squire Abingdon, and John Kline holding the watch—most of the men of craft and experience. Fitzsimmons had men with less reputation but not less faithful than Hall's attendants, Billy Fitzsimmons, his brother; Martin Julian and Frank Bosworth, D. G. O'Malley keeping time.

The men entered the ring at 9 o'clock promptly, Hall leading the procession. Referee Duffy took his position almost immediately. Both he and Hall were cheered loudly. Fitzsimmons came in waving the United States flag and received a tremendous ovation. President Noel and Chairman of the Contest Committee Joseph Short joined the men in the ring, while Captain Barrett took charge of the police detail. Referee Duffy made a neat speech, counseling the usual good order which has characterized all the contests in the Crescent City.

MITCHELL ACTS AS A HOODOO.

The men advanced to the center of the ring, followed by their seconds, where Referee Duffy cautioned them about fouls and the usual club rules. During this talk both principals regarded each other with an air of supreme contempt. Their eyes never met during the talk. Captain Barrett weighed the gloves, finding them of the lawful weight, handed them to Martin Julien, who took them over to Hall for his choice, and Mitchell selected his principal's gloves. Referee Duffy announced that the pivot blow was barred, and the men stripped.

Round 1. The usual handshaking marked the opening. Both men stepped nimbly to the center and feinted for an opening. Fitz attempted a left uppercut in the stomach, but Hall backed away. He tried again for the head, and failing, clinched. Hall led for the stomach, but received a tap on the shoulder. Fitz scored a heavy left on Hall's mouth and a right on the heart without a return. The audience yelled. Hall made a wild left swing and Fitz smilingly dodged away. Fitz landed a heavy left on the stomach and dodged a return from the same hand. Hall landed a heavy right on the ear and Fitz clinched, Hall hitting Fitz with the right on the head.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FIGHT.

Round 2. Fitz tried for the stomach with his left, missed and backed away. Fitz attempted a right on the body, missing because of Hall's clinch. The men were extremely cautious, but Hall received a heavy left on the stomach, responding with a left on the head. Hall landed a good left blow, but received one on the head in return. Hall was trying to land his right but Fitz was too shifty, Hall slipped away. Fitz forced Hall in the corner, but the latter clinched to avoid punishment. Fitz tried the left for the head, but was neatly stopped. Both men in a hot rally scored rights on the head.

Round 3. Fitz was the aggressor, feinting with his left, which he landed on the stomach. Hall received a right on the body and on the head. And a moment later Fitz received two heavy lefts on the face and a heavy uppercut. Fitz clinched to save himself and Duffy had a hard time parting them. Fitz was clinching to avoid punishment right along and slid around the ring. Both men were fighting hard when the round ended.

Round 4. Hall came up the aggressor. Fitz landed a heavy right on the jaw, knocking Hall into the middle of the ring. The blow was a tremendous right hand swing and landed full on the point of the jaw. Hall was a long time in coming to, but he finally drew his left hand up to his nostrils and was helped into his corner by Fitzsimmons, his conqueror.

IT WAS A TERRIFIC BLOW.

The referee awarded the contest to Fitzsimmons, who waving the United States flag over his head, walked over to his opponent's corner and shook his hand. As he was leaving the ring he received a tremendous ovation.

When Frank Bosworth jumped through the ropes after Hall had fallen and the battle was apparently over, Fitzsimmons forcibly thrust his officious second back through the ropes. He kept his word and did his own fighting.

The fight was the easiest Fitzsimmons has had in America, and the blow which Fitzsimmons delivered that knocked Hall out was universally said to be the hardest that any one of the old-ring habituants ever witnessed. The spectators rose to their feet and a tremendous shout went up. Hall, however, lay unconscious on the carpet, a look of agony on his face, and the crowd feared he had suffered serious injury. Hall's second, with a club official and Dr. Betts, ran quickly to the prostate pugilist, and applying restoratives gradually brought him back to consciousness. Fitzsimmons also ran to the center of the ring, and pulling off his gloves, helped to resuscitate his conquered foe. When Hall had been brought to he was carried limp to his chair where he remained until able to go to his dressing room. Fitzsimmons was frenzied with delight over his comparatively easy victory.

After Hall had been brought back to consciousness Fitzsimmons swung his American flag about his head to the infinite delight of the crowd and skipped nimbly to his room, and without putting on his clothes drew on a heavy overcoat and jumped into a carriage with his wife and drove to his quarters. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, unobserved by the throng, had witnessed the fight through the crevices of a room up stairs. A great crowd congregated in front of the winner on Canal street, giving him a rousing welcome as he drove up. After he had gone up stairs the cheering continued and Fitzsimmons came out on the balcony and made a modest speech on the victory.

The Hall people were dejected. Hall was a picture of tribulation in his corner before he was led to his room, and his seconds were like men who had lost their best friend. Hall blamed himself, and his seconds blamed him by innuendo for his carelessness when his quarters were reached.

For three rounds it was a superb exhibition of clean hitting, deft maneuvers, skillful dodging and audacious swinging. There was more fighting in those three rounds according to rules than in the entire battle between Sullivan and Corbett last September, and memory does not supply in ring history a match of men so difficult to pick the superior. Both hit hard; both landed. Fitzsimmons swung and Hall punched short, quick accurate blows. Hall was the cooler. In mixing he divided honors with Fitzsimmons; when they stood up he was the superior. He felt he could win when the three rounds had gone, for the third was easily his in point of punishment inflicted and skill displayed in getting beyond harm's way. He meant to force matters in the fourth round. He was lithe and strong, and the play of his muscle and the science of his hands were beautiful. But for a moment he was unguarded. In the moment he lost a fortune. Fritzsimmons feinted with his left and swung his right with amazing rapidity. His aim was accurate and he landed full and hard square on the point of the jaw, the blow landed with the full force of his rival's heavy body backing it up. Hall's face grew pale, the color sinking from his cheeks until they grew white as chalk, and he fell with a bound on the carpet. He drew his knees up, his head and body formed a bridge, his mouth opened, his teeth glistened and his eyes closed, and half unconscious he seemed to be struggling for his senses. But he was past all chance of coming to in the limit of time. His rigid features relaxed and he lay as still as death, the electric lights making his ghastly upturned face a subject of indescribable pity.

A long quarrel is ended. Hall wishes another chance. His opportunity, however, came, was lost sight of and is gone forever.

Choynski wants to fight the winner. "I am surprised," he said. "I thought it would be the other way. Hall clearly outpointed Fitzsimmons up to the time the knock out was given. It was a chance blow, given when Hall was momentarily careless."

Hall must have weighed 170. Fitz said his weight was 162, yet he did not look much lighter than Hall. The crowd was variously reckoned between 4,000 and 4,500. The general opinion is that the club has lost several thousand dollars by the entertainment.

Experience Taught Me!

And my money paid for it. After having liver complaint four years, and spending money on nostrums and doctors who didn't help me, I tried Sulphur Bitters. Six bottles cured me. I shall always use them.—*G. N. Butler, Cohoes, N. Y.*

NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

A Plan to Have Mr. Pattison Run For Congress.

LITTLE HOPE FOR BLUE LAW CHANGES.

Judge Fell of Philadelphia to Oppose Thompson.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR ABOUT GOVERNOR.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The event of the week in legislative circles is likely to be the appearance of the Republican congressional appointment bill. Representative Lawrence of Washington has gotten down to work on the measure and expects to have it ready before next Friday. It would have been presented last week had there not been delay in preparing district maps, showing the population according to the last census. There is much speculation here as to the division in the number of congressmen. Senator Meek's bill provided for 18 Republicans and 12 Democrats, and some people believe that this division will be allowed to stand, Mr. Lawrence devoting his talents to forming the Democratic districts so that the majority margin will be so small as to be unsafe. But these people are mistaken, and if the districts are divided so that there will be 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats, the latter will be doing well.

Mr. Lawrence has expressed himself in favor of making the division 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats, and only as a last resort will the 19-11 arrangement be adopted. The hope of getting Governor Pattison to sign the bill may cause Mr. Lawrence to let the Democrats have 11 congressmen, but other prominent Republicans say the governor is not expected to approve the measure and that the extra Democrat will be a needless concession. Considerable interest centers on the Third Philadelphia district. Senator Meek's bill makes this district, hitherto Democratic, Republican by 3,272 majority. This was to remove a cause of trouble from the Democratic ranks. Lawrence's bill will make this district, by retaining the Second ward, safely Democratic in the hope that the notorious trouble of the past will be continued. The congressman thus lost could of course be regained in the interior of the State.

It has been suggested to Mr. Lawrence, and he by no means disapproves of the suggestion, that the Eighth district, as created by the Meek bill out of Montgomery and Lehigh counties, with a Democratic majority of 2,630, be not disturbed. It is reported that Governor Pattison would not be averse to go to Washington as a congressman at the expiration of his gubernatorial term, and, as he owns a farm in Montgomery county, he naturally would like to represent a district of which that county is a part. This, it is argued, would be a further incentive to his signing the Lawrence bill. However, Mr. Lawrence and his advisers need not put themselves about to make a congressional district for the governor. No such inducement will get his signature to an unfair bill, and 20 to 10 is not, in his opinion, the correct proportion. A few days after the Meek bill was introduced I had a talk with Mr. Pattison, and he expressed his belief that the measure, so far as the divison of congressmen went, was a fair one. Asked what he expected from the Republicans he would give no definite answer, though intimating that a 20 to 10 division would not surprise him. From his manner I inferred that a bill making such a division would get no signature of his. Secretary Harrity and Attorney General Hensel also thought the Meek measure a fair one, and evidently expected a 20 to 10 division to be made by the Republicans.

Talk of Governor Pattison as a congressman brings to mind the rumor connecting his name with the mayoralty of Philadelphia. At present there seems to be nothing in the rumor but the spite of the editor of an alleged Democratic paper published here. This paper has attacked the present State administration unmercifully, and the mayoralty rumor was started by it to annoy the governor. Three weeks have elapsed since a reporter of the paper circulated among the members of the house and senate, telling them that there was a movement on foot in Philadelphia to nominate Governor Pattison for mayor against Senator Penrose, of public building commission bill fame. Some of the governor's friends among the members are said to have visited the executive department in search of information and returned with the idea that if the reporter was a knave for circulating the story, they were fools for listening to him.

The last fight for Sunday newspapers, made before the judiciary general committee of the house on Wednesday night, does not seem to have done much good. The committee may let the bill go before the house, as, were it negatived, some member not bound by alleged religious scruples would make a fight to have it put on the calendar. But it will hardly go farther. The legislators believe, or pretend to believe, that a sentiment against the Sunday paper exists in the State, and that it is their duty to bow to such sentiment. Undoubtedly the number of petitions poured in upon the legislature has had some effect upon members easily swayed and who have not stopped to think how such petitions were, in many cases, secured. The manner of securing such petitions was partly ventilated at Wednesday evening's hearing, when one of the speakers told him how a minister would appear before a class of Sunday school children and, after abusing the Sunday newspaper, would say: "Now, all who are against such newspapers stand up, so that their names may be sent to Harrisburg and presented to the legislature in a petition that no law favoring such papers be passed." Instantly every child would rise to his feet, be counted, and his name sent to Harrisburg as that of a representative Christian who did not favor good reading on a good day.

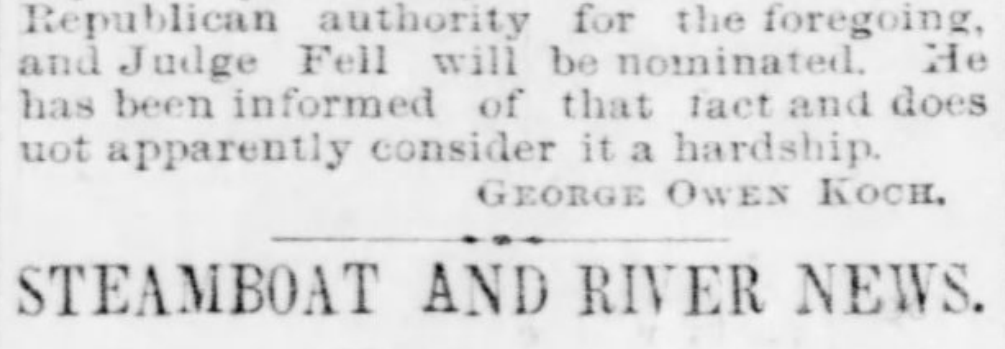
But there seems to be another reason why the Sunday newspapers are to be defeated, and a Democratic representative is my authority. He says the Magee members in both houses have received orders to vote against any law allowing such papers to be legally issued until the Alabama general's sheet gets a Sunday news franchise. When that happens, Sunday papers are to be legalized so quickly that the Sabbatarians' heads will swim. This reason may seem queer to those who know that one of the Sunday paper bills was introduced by the late Senator Neeb, but a dog-in-the-manger policy does not seem to be incompatible with other traits possessed by the gentleman who was so recently turned down by the voters of Pittsburgh.

The nomination of Hon. Samuel Gustine Thompson to the supreme bench by Governor Pattison has revived interest in the coming election for supreme justice of the State, and Mr. Thompson's nomination cut out the work of the Republicans in finding an opponent for him next fall, it being understood that Mr. Thompson's acceptance of the position carried with it a promise to enter the fight then. There are a number of candidates for the Republican nomination, but not one of them is a winner. Judge John Stewart of Franklin county would like to be the standard-bearer, and is favored by the Quay people, but Don Cameron has served notice that if Stewart is nominated a Cameron knife will be driven through the Stewart plaid into the Stewart back, clear to the hilt. Stewart has led too many fierce attacks on the Cameron plan to be allowed to become chief justice of the State so "brilliantly" represented in the senate by the sly and silent Don. Judge Archibald of Lackawanna also wants the nomination and has commenced a canvass for it, but he has in the past been too high-minded to permit himself to be used by politicians, and they have no use for him now. Judge Henderson of Crawford is also an aspirant, but with his record in the Higby-Andrews legislative contest, his nomination would be equivalent to a gift of the place to Mr. Thompson. Judge Wilbur F. Sadler of Cumberland would like to be named, but is not considered strong enough, and, besides, Republicans believe the nomination should go to Philadelphia. With this in view George S. Graham, district attorney of that county, was approached. He promptly declined, saying that he was too young, and that he had a political future before him, which included the gubernatorial chair.

The only available man left was Judge D. Newlin Fell of Philadelphia common pleas court No. 2. Judge Fell's present term expires in 1898, and he would not have to resign too much to take the nomination. So, late last week, it was finally decided that Judge Fell should be nominated to oppose Justice Thompson for the supreme justiceship. I have the highest Republican authority for the foregoing, and Judge Fell will be nominated. He has been informed of that fact and does not apparently consider it a hardship.

GEORGE OWEN KOCH.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.



Movements of Boats Down the Ohio. Stages of Water and Local River News.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—The river is 26 feet 1 inch and rising slowly. It was warm and rained all day. The Buckeye State departed at 5 P. M. with 13 passengers and 350 tons of freight. The Stanley had a big trip with freight and people to the Kanawha river. The State of Kansas departs to-morrow night to New Orleans. The Eagle arrived with a tow of Kanawha and Pomeroy coal. Colonel Will S. Hays was in the city to-day en route to Washington, where he will visit the President and press his claims to the appointment as supervising inspector of the sixth district. Captain Scott Carr, the coal gauger, was married this evening to Miss Ella Higby of Chicago, at the residence of her brother in Covington.

Wharfmaster Schmidt threatens to tie up the State of Kansas to-morrow night, owing to the refusal of Captain Keith to pay double wharfage rates. The wharfmaster claims that, being an outside boat and not taxed here, she should pay $16 calculated on her overdeck measurement. Rivermen are unanimous in pronouncing the charge outrageous, as the ordinance provides for wharfage calculated in the custom house measurement, which would amount to $8.

Affairs at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—[Special.]—The river is about stationary, 7 feet 3 on the falls; 9 feet 6 in the canal and 22 feet below the locks. The weather is warm and cloudy. The beacon light steamer Golden Rod passed down. The towboat Dick Fulton arrived with a tow of coal from Pittsburgh, returning with empties. The packets were all on good time and doing a big business.

From the Rivers.

THE Bennet is receiving new chimneys and boiler repairs.

THE Hustler came down from the pools light yesterday morning.

THE stage of the river at Davis island last night was 7.4 and rising.

THE H. E. Pierrepont took a tow of empties up to the pools yesterday.

THE James G. Blaine will be the upper Monongahela boat to-day. She leaves at 4 P. M.

THE Adam Jacobs left for Morgantown at 4 P. M. yesterday in charge of Captain M. A. Cox.

THE H. K. Bedford got in on time yesterday morning. She left at noon for Wheeling.

THE Blackmore took a model barge up to Braddock yesterday to be loaded with steel rails.

THE Hornet is due from Cincinnati Tuesday. She is coming up with a big tow of empties.

THE Diamond will leave for New Orleans next Saturday with a tow of 10 loaded coalboats.

THE Annie Laurie will arrive this morning from Zanesville. She goes out on Saturday afternoon.

CAPTAIN J. F. ELLISON of the steamer Hudson was granted a renewal of master's license yesterday.

THE Hudson left for Cincinnati on time yesterday with a fairly good trip. Captain Ellison was in command.

THE Scotia will arrive from Cincinnati this morning. She will be the Cincinnati departure to-day at 4 P. M.

THE James A. Blackmore will leave for Louisville Saturday. She will take a tow of three barges of steel rails and two barges of brick.

THE Little Bill is the busiest towboat on the river. She is running a double crew and brings a tow of coal down from the Climax mines almost daily.

THE grounded barge of the Henry De Bus was gotten off the foot of Brunot's island yesterday morning. The De Bus has laid up to wait for boating water.

THE output of coal from the pools of the Monongahela river during the week ending March 4 amounted to 2 coalboats, 18 barges and 38 flats, containing 416,200 bushels.

Other River Points.

SPECIALS TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

GREENSBORO, March 8.—River 8 feet 1 inch; falling.

BROWNSVILLE, March 8.—River 6 feet 3 inches; stationary.

OIL CITY, March 8.—River 2 feet; stationary; raining.

PORTSMOUTH, March 8.—River 22 feet 8 inches. Light rain. Up—The Ida Budd at 6:30; the Telegraph at 7:30; the Mordock at 7:40; the Congo at 11; the Gate City at 2:10. Down—The Jessie with a coal tow of 30 pieces; the Wormald with coal at 3:30; the Keystone State at 6.

MARIETTA, March 8.—River 10 feet 6 and falling. Up—The Courier at 6; the Sam Brown at 10; the Iron Queen at 7. Down—The Ark at 5. Raining.

HUNTINGTON, March 8.—River 18 feet and falling. Down—The Keystone State at 1:30; the Bostona at 1:20. Threatening rain.

POINT PLEASANT, March 8.—River 15 feet 8 and falling; raining. Arrived—The Jennie Campbell with empties; the Mount Clare from the mines with coal. Down—The Bostona at 9; the Keystone State at 9:15; the Convoy at 3:20. Up—The Iron Queen at 1 A. M.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—The river has fallen 1 foot and will likely fall much faster in the next few days. The State of Missouri is still below, having been detained by the fog. The Pargoud is loading corn near New Madrid and will not pass down till to-morrow.

CAIRO, March 8.—The river is 30 feet 2 and falling. The Charlie McDonald arrived with empties for staves and returned to the upper Ohio. The Oakland will clear to New Plains at daylight. The Ohio arrived from Cincinnati with a light trip. The New South discharged four cars of corn and a big lot lumber at East Cairo and returned to Cincinnati at 5 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—River, 12 feet 6, rising. The Anchor Line Company has inaugurated a new schedule for their steamers for the year. Hereafter two boats will leave for New Orleans each week, going out on Wednesday and Saturday. The City of St. Louis departed for New Orleans, the first boat on new schedule, with 890 tons and engagements below to load her down flat. Captain Charley Steigler went in command of the St. Louis, Captain Dennis Conner being kept at home by the death of his little daughter. Captain Conner in preparing to leave came to go on the boat. Carelessly he laid down a loaded revolver. His little boy picking it up pointed it playfully at his sister and shot her dead.

EVANSVILLE, March 8.—River 19 feet, rising. The Nesbit arrived from and departed to the Tennessee river.

POMEROY, March 8.—The Convoy waited for a barge of tap cinder and departed early to-day. The Keystone State passed down at 6 A. M. The Iron Queen went up at 7; the Percy Kelsey at 10.

MORGANTOWN, March 8.—River 5 feet, 5 and stationary; cloudy.

WHEELING, March 8.—River 9 feet and falling. Down—The Lizzie Bay at 9 A. M.; the Andes at 1 P. M. Up—The Scotia at 5 P. M. Cloudy.

CATLETTSBURG, March 8.—River 19 feet 3 and falling. Raining. Up—The Telegraph at 4 P. M.; the Congo at 4:15; the Keystone State at 2; the Bostona at 3. Traffic on the Big Sandy river is heavy.

THE TREASURY SITUATION.

Carlisle Accepts the Proposal of the Denver Clearing House.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Carlisle this morning accepted the proposition of the clearing house of Denver to exchange $1,000,000 of the treasury notes of the issue of 1890 for $1,000,000 in gold. This will increase the free gold in the treasury to $2,125,000. Secretary Carlisle has taken no steps to issue the bonds.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent says that the President has consulted with his cabinet on the question of calling an extra session of congress in view of the threatening condition of the public finances. The conclusion was that it would not be wise to call congress together immediately. The President and cabinet agree that the power exists to issue bonds for the purpose of strengthening the treasury gold reserve, and this will be done when necessary.

Making Up the Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Democratic caucus committee on committees met to-day and began the assignment of majority places on the committees. It is expected that a number of presidential nominations will be transmitted to the senate when it reassembles to-morrow. These will be referred to committees. The Democrats feel that it is essential that they shall be passed upon by friendly committees instead of by the committees with Republican majorities.

I Wished I Was Dead!

After suffering several years with the leucorrhœa, and no doubt I would have been, only a lady induced me to try Sulphur Bitters. Now I am well. Three bottles cured me.—*Mrs. Copps, Newport, R. I.*

Hood's Cures

Mrs. Maggie Bojer
Clearfield, Pa.

Waiting for the Last Day

And Praying God to Take Care of My Children

After the Grip—Nervous Prostration, Indigestion, Female Troubles

"In February, 1891, my health began to fail fast, and in June I was much debilitated and was taken with spasms followed by Nervous Prostration. The cause of my decline was an attack of the Grip and a train of other troubles peculiar to my sex. In the fall I was unable to attend to anything, and all winter was very miserable. At one time I was so nervous that for three weeks I walked the floor day and night. I could not sleep. I could not get any help. The world looked

Dark and Dreary

I was just waiting for my last day to come; and all I could do was to pray God to take care of my children. But I saw an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and something about it led me to decide to try this medicine. I said to myself, this will be the last medicine I will ever try. But a happy trial it indeed proved for me. I had taken but half a bottle when my head began to feel better, and by the time the first bottle was gone my head was perfectly well. The black dizziness gradually disappeared. I found I could eat vegetables which for a year I had not dared to touch. I have taken 3 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and do my work on a large

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

farm. There are 6 in my family besides hired men. I have not had one day's help this summer, and I owe all my recovery and present health to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. MAGGIE BOJER, Clearfield, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

DAIRYMEN AND STOCKMEN!

COTTON SEED MEAL

The par excellence of CATTLE FOOD. Highly recommended for its FLESH and FAT forming and MILK and BUTTER producing qualities. For sale in any quantities, from a sack to car lots.
W. I. CARROLL,
1006 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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TO LET—For doctor one of the best locations in Allegheny county, Dr. James Matlack (deceased) property; borough of Turtle Creek, P. R. R., corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Church street; large lot, 7-roomed dwelling, slate roof; prime order; population trebled in two years; 11 more manufacturing establishments arranged for. A. Lewis, Agent, 853, Braddock, Pa. mh7-1t-W1t

CANCER

Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley Pa. An unfailing remedy, having been tested for 30 years. No cutting, no burning with caustic. Send for circular.

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JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES

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MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

Watch the papers for details.

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609-621 PENN AVENUE,
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Fifty Years Settles It.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

If Dr. Schenck's treatment and cure of consumption were something new and untried, people might doubt; but what has proved itself through a record as old as our grandfathers, means just what it is

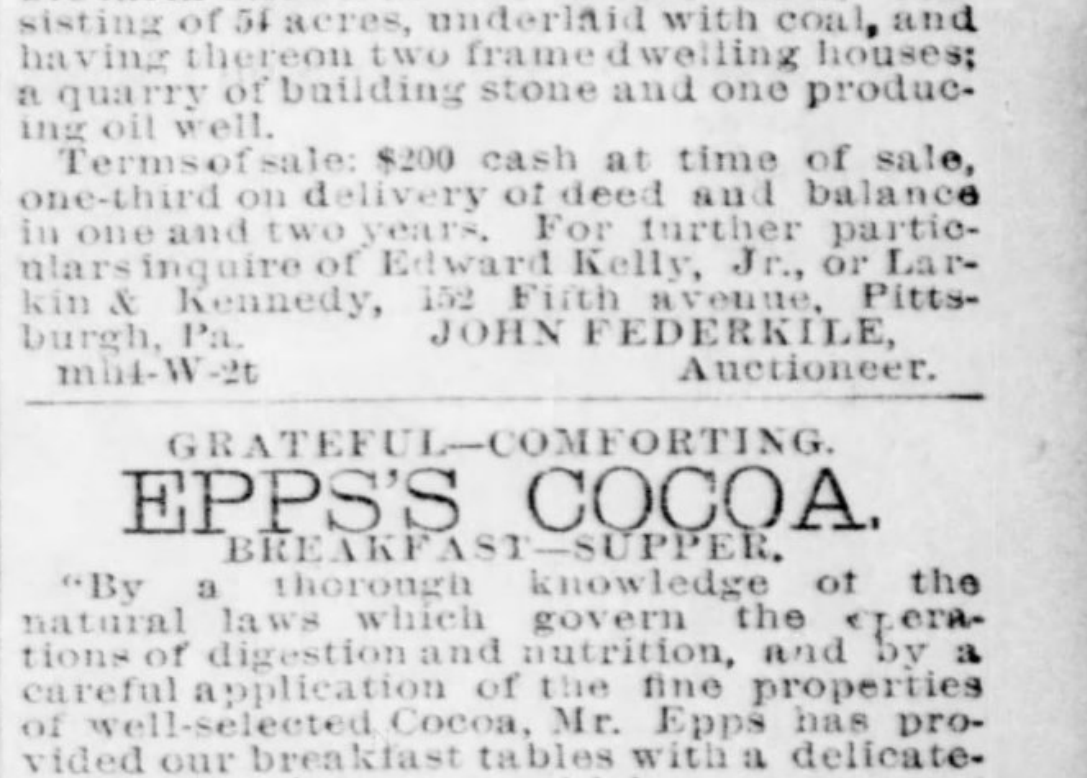
A SPECIFIC FOR CONSUMPTION

and for all diseases of the lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs and all the seeds of consumption, as

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now. It will continue to do it throughout the ages. *Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.* no8-TTS-W-tf

Grover Cleveland
TAKES HIS SEAT



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DR. BURGOON'S SYSTEM RENOVATOR

Takes the stand and will compete with all others as a Blood Purifier, Stomach, Liver and Kidney cure. A sure cure for La Grippe around every bottle. I can show more sound, well cures of Catarrh, Cancer, Scrofula and private diseases of men and women than all others. 275 tape-worms removed in 46 months. Cancer removed from all parts of the body without the knife. DR. BURGOON'S System Renovator is the greatest discovery of the century. Use it and be convinced that no other remedy on earth compares with it. At all druggists and all stores where medicine is sold at $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Send stamp for information. DR. J. A. BURGOON, 47 Ohio street, Allegheny City.

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—AT—

PUBLIC AUCTION

On March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, seven miles from Pittsburgh, and 1½ miles from Crafton, Pa., abutting on Steubenville pike, Robinson township, a valuable farm known as the "Doyle farm," consisting of 51 acres, underlaid with coal, and having thereon two frame dwelling houses, a quarry of building stone and one producing oil well.

Terms of sale: $200 cash at time of sale, one-third on delivery of deed and balance in one and two years. For further particulars inquire of Edward Kelly, Jr., or Larkin & Kennedy, 152 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN FEDERKILE, Auctioneer.
mh4-W-2t

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

NOTICE—The board of directors of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company has called a special meeting of its stockholders to be held at the office of the Company at Pittsburgh, on the 29th day of April, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the question of the sale of a portion of the real estate of the company; and also to vote for or against an increase of the indebtedness of the company.
JAMES SMITH,
Secretary.
fe23-W-9t

HAY, GRAIN AND COMMISSION,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
DANIEL McCAFFREY,
238 and 240 Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Consignments of and orders for hay solicited.
my21-W-1y

A GREAT ADDRESS.

Cleveland's Second Inaugural Delivered to a Vast Multitude.

RENEWED PLEDGES OF REFORM.

Great Perversions of the Taxing Power to Be Corrected.

A BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the inaugural address delivered by President Cleveland from the east front of the capitol in the presence of a vast assemblage of people:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give, before God and these witnesses, of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of any insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life, and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation, and to the beneficent purposes of our government, than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing system as related to this subject we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions, and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught that, while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads, also, to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditures, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic services and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency, in public or private station, to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen and contempt of our people for economy and frugality of their personal affairs, and deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented mind and the strongest support of free institutions.

One mode of misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality, and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desired to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness, which usually results from wholesome competition.

These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound to their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the funds of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions.

When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversion of the taxing power, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable objections and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused; and if our failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting account of our inability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to the constitutional commands of the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibility which awaits me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand by my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find, also, much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

A DEEP-SEATED COUGH cruelly tries the lungs and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy for all troubled with asthma, bronchitis, or any pulmonary affection.

THE WEEKLY POST is the most reliable market paper in Pennsylvania. Renew your subscription for 1893.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PRESENTS.

Admirers Have Sent Him a Great Variety of Things.

COULD STOCK A MUSEUM IN WASHINGTON.

A Deer, a Raccoon and a Rooster Are Among Them.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SLIPPERS ON HAND

NEW YORK, March 8.—If Mr. Cleveland takes to the White House all the presents of one description and another which have been sent to him since last November he will have a museum that will be worth going miles to see. His admiring fellow-citizens from one end of the country to the other have been showing their devotion to him by sending him no end of remembrances.

If it had been Christmas eve every night since November 8, and his stocking had been hung up every time, it would have been stuffed more than full every morning. He has received almost everything from live stock to jewelry, and the accumulation is something which cuts a considerable figure when the question of moving is under consideration.

Many, in fact most of these gifts have come from persons whom he does not know. Some of them are of no earthly use, and some which might be useful if he were the owner of a dime museum or the proprietor of a stock farm would be out of place in the White House or the spacious grounds about it.

A DEER WITH AN APPETITE.

Somebody in Michigan showed his devotion by sending him a deer about two months ago. It was in a healthy condition and had an appetite that was something enormous. No one knows just what the sender thought Mr. Cleveland was to do with the animal or why he would appreciate such a gift. It came by express to this city, and, as his residence in West Fifty-first street was not built for the accommodation of such animals, it was forwarded to his country place at Buzzard's Bay. Soon after the deer there came from a distant State a large rooster that crowed incessantly. A note from the sender explained that the bird's shrill notes were called out by the overwhelming victory of the Democratic party on November 8.

It was a good enough rooster as roosters go, but was not interesting enough to be classed as a curiosity or useful enough to pay for his "board and keep." As a symbol of victory, he did the best that his lungs and large experience could do, and at unseemly hours in the morning has been proclaiming to a large section of Lakewood township that he is on earth and is enjoying life immensely.

He has been up and at work in the early morning when the presidential ear should have been undisturbed. He has greeted the cabinet announcements with the same enthusiasm with which he met the announcement of victory in November. His cries have all been as ill timed and persistent as those of the ancient Jacksonian who wants an office. His crowing has been loud. It has reminded some who have heard it of the shriek that Freedom is said to have given when Kosciusko fell.

A PRECEDENT OBSERVED.

Some one sent to the president-elect a live raccoon about six weeks ago, and this, though not considered intrinsically of value, is said by "old inhabitants" to be a proper present for a president-elect. It is said, too, that had not some one sent a live raccoon to Mr. Cleveland the precedents of 100 years would have been broken. President Harrison has received more than one since his election, and it is said that since the early days hardly a president has been chosen who has not been the recipient of one or more of these animals. As a gift to the president the raccoon is said to stand at the head of the animal kingdom, with the opossum a good second.

It was in June of last year that Mr. Harrison received his last installment of opossum, when an admirer from Virginia sent him a pair, a few days after his nomination at Indianapolis.

The gold-headed cane has been a favorite with those who have desired to send Mr. Cleveland a token of esteem. His rack is filled with them and with canes that are not gold headed. Canes from the old home of Thomas Jefferson are among the number; canes of hickory from men who cast their first vote for "Old Hickory" Jackson and their last for Mr. Cleveland have come in such numbers as to indicate that there must be nearly a quorum of the old Jacksonian Democrats still on earth. The supply of this article which Mr. Cleveland has on hand would go a long way toward supplying timber for the annual cane rushes in American colleges next fall if it were distributed.

A BOX OF PENS.

A few days ago Mr. Cleveland received a box of pens and penholders. They were of all varieties and sizes. There were stub pens and pens that were not stubs, pens of steel, of brass, and of nickel. Accompanying this box was a request that Mr. Cleveland select one from the number with which to write his inaugural address, and that after using it for this purpose he sends it to the original owner, to be kept as a memento. Mr. Cleveland complied with the request.

A great many people who say they voted for him have apparently thought Mr. Cleveland would be interested to know how they look. As a consequence he has a large collection of photographs. They show the voter in all stages, from the stripling of 21 to the patriarch of fourscore. They show him in profile and from a square front elevation. They show him in broadcloth and in homespun. Some of the photographs are of men, apparently who resolved in Lincoln's time not to shave again until a Democrat was elected president and who had lost their razors eight years ago. Some have sent two photographs, one showing them with a clean-shaven face and one with a beard. Explanatory notes have accompanied some of these photographs which have depicted a degree of joy at the election of Mr. Cleveland which the camera has failed to reveal.

HAVE A HUNGRY LOOK.

Some of these photographs indicate a hungry gleam in the eye, which, taken with the general contour of the head, is entirely inconsistent with the spirit of civil service reform as enunciated and practiced by Mr. Cleveland. Some look as if the original had had his eye strained at a fourth-class postmaster's job so long as to have impaired the sight permanently.

Many persons have attempted to secure some free and widespread advertising for a business house by making gifts to Mr. Cleveland. These are dealers in hats and other articles who recognize that a note of acceptance would be valuable. These articles have been returned in some instances.

The presents which have come to Mr. Cleveland have included slippers enough to last him the balance of his life if he saw fit to use them, elaborate pieces of fancy embroidery made by women who have taken great pains with them, and curious pieces of bric-a-brac. They are of little value, for every one seems to have respected Mr. Cleveland's policy of never accepting presents which would in any sense put him under personal obligation to the donors. They are taken as indications of a kindly feeling in the hearts of the people, which cannot be other than pleasing.

BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Harrison Turns Things Over to His Predecessor and Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the delivery of the inaugural address President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison returned to the chamber, repairing at once to Mr. Morton's private room. Here an elaborate buffet lunch was ready and speedily enjoyed. Those present were President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, ex-President Harrison, ex-Vice President Morton, the secretary of the senate, General McCook, Senators Manderson, Blackburn, Teller, Ransom, Vilas and others, Gen. Schofield, Admiral Gherardi, Representative Springer, Mr. Bingham, private secretary to Mr Morton; Mr. Stevenson, Jr., private secretary to the vice president, and other senate officials. After the lunch and a few minutes spent in chatting with those present, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison emerged from the room. As they buttoned up their coats and started toward the basement stair, Mr. Harrison said to Mr. Cleveland, laughingly, "We will go to the White House now and turn things over to you," and the two central figures of to-day's American quadrennial exhibition tripped as lightly as boys down the marble stairway and gained their carriage.

At the senate wing of the capitol the marshal and his aides halted until President Cleveland and Mr. Harrison could enter carriages and take their place in the line. The first division, consisting of uniformed troops, moved down the hill around the capitol to the peace monument on Pennsylvania avenue, where other organizations fell in line and began the march up the broad asphalt avenue toward the White House.

The guns at Ft. Myer, Washington barracks and the navy yard, which had thundered out a presidential salute when Mr. Harrison left the White House, again thundered a presidential salute when President Cleveland took the oath of office.

Shortly before 3 o'clock President Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, riding in the latter's carriage, drove under the porte cochere after passing the reviewing stand. They were met on the upper step by Colonel Berret, but arm in arm walked through the door. The double glass doors in the partition separating the public entrance from the main corridor of the house were thrown open and President Cleveland was face to face with his wife. It was a most dramatic incident and greatly enjoyed by those fortunate enough to witness it. Mrs. Cleveland was becomingly gowned in a dark brown woolen garment, with velvet at the throat and cuffs, and she wore a small black hat.

President Cleveland was followed by Vice President Stevenson, ex-Vice President Morton and the senate committee on arrangements for the inauguration.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Harrison and Mrs. McKee bade the assembled party farewell and entered their carriage to go to ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker's for lunch and thence to the station for their departure for Indianapolis.

After spending a few minutes in the parlor President Cleveland, on the arm of Chairman Berret and accompanied by General Schofield and Admiral Gherardi, proceeded to the reviewing stand and took his place there.

JUSTICE JACKSON SWORN.

The New Member Takes His Seat on the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A small gathering of kinsfolk, personal friends and ladies of the supreme court circle assembled in the supreme court this morning, in advance of the great inaugural ceremonies, and witnessed the induction into the office of justice of the supreme court of Judge Howell E. Jackson, successor to the late Justice Lamar. Prior to the ceremonies in the court room, the ordinary oath of office was administered to Justice Jackson in the robing room of the court by Chief Justice Fuller, the witnesses being all the other justices of the court, retired Justice Strong, ex-Attorney General Garland, Clerk McKenney and Marshal Wright.

At 11 o'clock the members of the court filed into the court room, Justice Jackson bringing up the rear, and stopping at the clerk's desk. When the court was seated Chief Justice Fuller said:

"It gives me pleasure to announce that since the adjournment of the court the vacancy existing on this bench has been filled by the appointment of Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee. Mr. Jackson is present and ready to take the oath."

After Clerk McKenney had read the commission of the new justice, Mr. Jackson, in a clear firm voice, read from manuscript the judicial oath, and was sworn in by the clerk. He then proceeded behind the rail to the end seat on the bench, where he was cordially welcomed by Justice Brown. The court took a recess to attend the inauguration ceremonies and final adjournment occurred immediately after that event.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children "teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

HAS THE BLOOD OF CHIEFS.

Grover Cleveland's Sturdy New England Ancestry.

CAUSE FOR HIS FORCE OF CHARACTER.

Two of His Forefathers Were Expelled From Yale.

THEY STUCK TO THEIR RELIGIOUS VIEWS

The most singular offspring the ancient father of lies has secured respect for in recent American history is the impression everywhere clung to as an article of faith by stalwart Republicanism—not indeed by all Republicans—that the quality of Grover Cleveland is so weighted by physical grossness as to make him, in intellect and feeling and conscience, a hopelessly inferior man, writes Edward C. Towne in the Chicago *Sunday Post*. I confess to having myself supposed that this was true when I helped fight the Blaine battle against Cleveland in 1884, and and even in 1888 I had not fully found out that among the assets of Republicanism this lie against Cleveland would eventually carry down anybody who clung to it. The truth is that a figure like Cleveland's was common among the solid fathers of the republic in colonial days, and that in the Cleveland inheritance it is the sheath of quality rarely exceeded for combination of refinement with strength.

From 1747 to 1799, exactly contemporary with Washington, Rev. John Cleveland, a native of Canterbury, Conn., was settled as a clergyman in Ipswich, Mass., neighbor to the celebrated Manasseh Cutler, who, as clergyman, scientist, statesman and accomplished gentleman, stood very near to Franklin and Washington. A brother-in-law of Cutler was Rev. Jabez Chickering, a clergyman near Boston from 1776 to 1812. Cutler was for some years a notable member of congress, and with him served a brother clergyman, Parson Taggart, who was in congress from 1803 to 1817, an influential and remarkable man.

STRONG AND SOUND.

In a letter to a brother clergyman of Ipswich, Rev. Dr. Dana, and in a letter of the same date to his wife, Dr. Cutler wrote: "Our good Brother Taggart, who is my chum, is possessed of a strong mind and sound politics. He is about the size of Brother Chickering, quite as gross; and I know not how to describe him better than to tell you his mind, and his manners constantly remind me of our good father Cleveland."

This John Cleveland and his brother Ebenezer were expelled from Yale college as mugwumps of a sturdy sort. They had nearly completed their course, and on a visit home went with their parents to a "separatist meeting," promoted by persons who separated from the regular parish church. For refusing to own the sin of thus playing the mugwump in religion Yale college expelled them, and this illiberality of Yale was one of the reasons for the founding of Princeton college. Though himself born in New Jersey, Grover Cleveland was of the purest New England stock. He said in a forefathers' day speech two years ago: "From the time the first immigrant of my name landed in Massachusetts down to the day of my advent all the Clevelands from whom I claim descent were born in New England. The fact that I first saw the light in the State of New Jersey I have never regarded as working a forfeiture of any right I may have derived from my New England lineage."

THE NEW ENGLAND STRAIN.

It was by exceptional New England integrity, by purity and strength of personal character after the best model of the fathers, pilgrim and puritan, and by the natural protest of such character against a low type of party politics that Grover Cleveland rose out of a party connection to public station and went steadily up from mayor of Buffalo to governor of New York, and from governor to president. He first took office at a sacrifice of "personal and private considerations," and set forth as his platform that "public officials are the trustees of the people." Rising from mayor to governor he set forth as a necessity "for the purification of politics" that "party methods should mean something more than a means used to answer the purposes of those who profit by political occupation." And with his final advance to the presidency he vigorously reprobated considering an election to office a "dedication to the profession of politics."

But it was in his presidency, in his second candidacy on principles which disregarded party policy, and finally in his recent candidacy on lines of vigorous independence of machine politics and professional politicians, that Mr. Cleveland more and more drew out from politics of the common sort to stand to-day nearer to the ideal of Washington than any president since the early purest period of the republic. In speaking on the character of Washington three years since he declared it "a frightful departure from the doctrines upon which our institutions rest that political career may be entered upon like any other trade for private profit and advantage."

THOROUGH DEMOCRATIC AGENCY.

The immense prostitution of public service to party and private gain, which began under Jackson and the shame of which Webster denounced in a powerful speech October 22, 1832, seems likely now to depart as it came, through Democratic agency. The course taken by Harrison in many things, culminating in the Harrison-Reid campaign, on lines deplorably partisan and stupidly false to good politics, settled definitely and finally the revolt of progressive, reforming and independent Republicans, and their cordial accession to the support of Mr. Cleveland, who has risen grandly above party into the position of a people's president, honestly bent upon good politics.

The distinction reached by Mr. Cleveland in his election to a second presidency was such that whoever he might choose as his cabinet advisers he would add very little, if anything, to the strength of his position, and they, not he, would be subject to congratulation. To this, however, there existed a single notable exception. Judge Gresham not less than Mr. Cleveland himself represented ideal politics with presidential possibilities of the best sort.

PRAISE FOR GRESHAM.

Even a Cleveland administration would gain immensely with Gresham a conspicuous figure in it, and Mr. Cleveland showed his elevation and breadth of view by soliciting, very soon after his election, the assistance which Judge Gresham could give toward a broadly based reform administration.

In the same campaign of 1856 Depew and Gresham entered upon political action by taking the stump for Fremont. Eight years ago the two men conspicuously represented the two extremes of republicanism, Eastern protection and Western tariff reform. Depew was supposed a few months since to be likely to become secretary of state in a second Harrison administration, and to be within reach from that high place of the presidency. The effrontery of bad politics, of which Depew was the spokesman and braggart, met its deserts in the election, and the better man becomes secretary of state, with excellent chances of the presidency. It is for Mr. Cleveland and for good politics rare good luck to get a Gresham for such a place. America is to be congratulated, moreover, that in the year of quadrennial celebration a grandly serious statesman will stand on the right hand of a president worthy of America at her best.

AN ILLUSIVE HOPE.

Judge Wickham Tells Rapp Heirs They Cannot Get at His Estate.

Beaver's court shows indications of being as much filled with litigation affecting the Economy society, as the courts of this county are burdened with Homestead trials. One case was decided yesterday which Judge Wickham dismissed at the cost of the appellants. It was the application of Charles H. Meyer, the German consul at Philadelphia, who in behalf of a lot of German alleged Rapp heirs, appealed from the decision of the register of wills in refusing to grant letters of administration. The decision is especially interesting.

The decision in the Meyer case is as follows:

"George Rapp, the founder of the Harmony society, died intestate August 7, 1847, leaving to survive him only one lineal descendant, a grandchild, Gertrude Rapp, to whom his estate, if he had any, descended under the laws of this commonwealth. On August 14, 1847, letters of administration on his estate were granted by the register of wills of this county to Romelius L. Baker, who died January 11, 1868, without having filed an account.

"In the year of 1885 109 persons living in different parts of Germany and claiming to be in some way collateral relatives of Rapp banded themselves together, appointed Charles H. Meyer, the imperial German consul at Philadelphia, their attorney-in-fact, and through him demanded letters of administration on the decedent's estate. Gertrude Rapp, who was then living, was not disposed to accept the proffered assistance in a matter which was exclusively her own affair, and she therefore filed her caveat with the register.

"The register refused to grant letters. In this he was clearly right. The same must be said of the refusal of his successor in office, from whose decision this appeal was taken. There are no creditors, and administration would be worse than useless. The law has no more love for a mischievously vain thing than nature is said to have for a vacuum. But if administration were needed for any purpose, neither Mr. Meyer nor any other nominee of the persons he represents would be entitled to it.

"The act of March 15, 1832, section 22, provides that whenever letters of administration are by law necessary the register having jurisdiction shall grant them, in such form as the case shall require, to the widow, if any, of the decedent or to such of his relations or kindred as by law may be entitled to the residue of his personal estate after payment of his debts.

"In Walworth vs Abel 52, Pa. 370, the court said: 'If there be no creditors the heirs have a complete equity in the property, and if they choose, instead of taking letters of administration, to distribute it by arrangement among themselves, where is the principle which forbids it? And why shall the arrangement be broken up by a mere intermeddler?'

"Again, in McLean's executors vs Wade, 53 Pa. 146, it was said: 'Undoubtedly the estate of a decedent descends to his heirs at his death, subject to the claims of creditors and the laws in force for administering it. But if there be no debts and no distribution needed, and only a solitary heir, administration would seem to be useless.' Speaking of the time which had elapsed in that case after the decedent's death, 26 years, the court added, 'After such a lapse of time, and in the absence of any evidence to countervail it, there is a conclusive presumption of the payment of every species of debt which might have existed against the estate of her father at his decease.'

"George Rapp died more than 45 years ago. It is not pretended that anyone holds a debt against the estate. Gertrude Rapp followed him to the grave in 1889. By her last will and testament she gave all her estate to the Harmony society. We assume that in her lifetime she settled her grandfather's estate to suit herself.

"Mr. Meyer in his petition states that in case letters are granted him 'tedious action at law' will be required to enable him to get hold of any assets. It is perhaps a duty the court owes to those he represents to say, plainly and emphatically, that under the admitted facts no litigation, however 'tedious,' could benefit them. They never had, and never can have, any interest in George Rapp's estate.

"They are chasing a will-o'-the-wisp. Their prospective fortunes are as unreal as the mythical millions awaiting deluded Americans in chancery, or the Bank of England, fattening on accumulating interest as the centuries go by. It would be as profitable for these claimants to take out letters of administration on the estate of Adam as on the estate of George Rapp. The sooner they are made to realize the futility and absurdity of their pretensions the better it will be for their purses and peace of mind."

Honest John Patterson's Experience.

Oh! How I Suffer!

To Sleep Was Impossible.

MEREDITH SQUARE, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1892.—Few persons have had the awful experience of our fellow-townsman, John Patterson. Although hale and hearty now, there have been times during the past four years that found John very close to death's door.

"Four years ago," to use John's own words, "I was suffering from an attack of gravel so severe at times that I thought I could stand it no longer. I tried many different medicines, but none of them did me any good; in fact I kept growing worse. My attention at this time was called to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy as a medicine that would help me. I procured the same, and how happy I am to tell you that before I had taken a half bottle lumps of calculi or stones as large as beans came from me. Shortly after that I left off taking the medicine and have not felt a trace of gravel or kidney trouble since.

"But this is not all Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has done for me. Last January I was taken with violent pains in my stomach and bowels; it seemed as if red hot knives were being plunged into me; I loathed the very name of food; to sleep was impossible—only God and myself know what I suffered. We thought again of Favorite Remedy, so my wife purchased two bottles and I used it but a short while before I was fully restored to health and strength.

"It is a great medicine with our family. Mrs. Patterson used Favorite Remedy not long since for kidney trouble, and a few doses fixed her all right."

One of our local physicians said: "There is no use denying that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has cured more people of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney and Urinary troubles, and women who are suffering from illnesses peculiar to their sex, than any treatment I know of."

This accounts for the great demand for Favorite Remedy.

THE FIRST SUNDAY.

Mr. Cleveland and Wife Spent the Day Quietly in the White House.

THEY ENJOYED A SHORT DRIVE.

But Followed Quiet Roads to Avoid Public Observation.

BABY RUTH GETS A BANTAM.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The first day passed by President and Mrs. Cleveland in the executive mansion was of the most quiet character. The public entrance remained closed, although constantly besieged by visitors whose curiosity prompted them to seek admittance. The various walks through the grounds adjoining the White House were constantly thronged with strangers, who quietly inspected the exterior of the historic building.

The only formal caller at the executive mansion to-day was Judge Gresham, who will to-morrow become the premier of the new administration. The judge called shortly after midday, paid his respects to the President and remained to luncheon. Soon afterward he returned to his apartments at the Arlington.

Later in the afternoon the President and Mrs. Cleveland took a drive in the suburbs, carefully avoiding the crowded thoroughfares so as to prevent any possibility of a demonstration.

A small bantam rooster, which was conspicuous in the inaugural procession yesterday, was presented to little Ruth Cleveland, and proved a source of delight and amusement to the child.

Private Secretary Thurber was at his desk in the White House nearly all day, and he and Clerk Pruden made a large hole in the formidable mass of mail that is banked up on the various tables in the working end of the building. The only caller whom he received, besides the newspaper men, was James H. Cullen, the cashier of Don M. Dickinson's law firm in Detroit, a member of which Mr. Thurber has been since he attained his majority. He and Mr. Cullen were together for over an hour, going over various affairs connected with the legal firm. When Mr. Cullen came downstairs he told a reporter that Mr. Thurber was head over ears in work, but that after he had thoroughly gotten the lay of the land in his new post the private secretary intended to remember the Sabbath to keep it holy. Mr. Cleveland did not answer any letters except a few which related to personal matters.

THE CABINET MINISTERS.

The ministers of the new executive spent the day very quietly. Hoke Smith held a reception and received the congratulations and good wishes of many of his friends. Colonel Lamont received a number of friends informally, a few of whom he entertained at a private dinner. The colonel afterward went driving. Judge Gresham and Mr. Bissell had several visitors during the afternoon, and each of them went for a drive in the early evening.

The new secretary of state arrived late last night. He did not attend the inaugural ball, but received Hoke Smith and a few other friends who called upon him. Mr. Gresham said that he had nothing of a political nature to say in addition to the statements already made public In regard to his future movements Judge Gresham said:

"I shall not return to Chicago. I was in court there almost up to the last minute before I started for Washington, and while I was unable to leave my judicial affairs in precisely the shape to satisfy me, there is nothing left that will absolutely require my presence in Chicago, although my resignation of the judgeship has not yet taken effect."

Vice President Stevenson spent the day quietly at his hotel. He did not attend the New York avenue church, with which he will soon become connected, in the morning, because he desired to be with his daughters, Mary, Julia and Letitia, who started on their reurn to Bloomington over the Baltimore & Ohio road at 1 o'clock to-day. They went back with their aunt, Mrs. Scott, and her daughters, occupying the Glacier, the private car of President Oakes of the Northern Pacific railroad. It formed part of the special train which carried the Illinois Democratic club of Bloomington, the organization that escorted the vice president-elect from his home to the national capital. In the afternoon the vice president received a few calls from personal friends, and to-night attended Mr. Baldwin's dinner at the Arlington. He will receive the Watterson club of Louisville to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock will start for the capitol.

AN ELEGANT DINNER.

C. C. Baldwin of New York gave a dinner at the Arlington to-night, which in its appointments compared favorably with other fine dinners recently given there. Besides the vice president and gentlemen who will be members of the new cabinet, covers were laid for the governors of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the general of the army, the speaker of the house, Senators Voorhees, McPherson, Gordon, Gray, Vilas, Mills, Lindsay and Smith, Attorney General Hensel of Pennsylvania, W. F. Harrity, chairman of the national Democratic committee; Representatives McMillin, Tracy, Brawley, Wilson, Fitch, Andrew, Covert and VanAllen and a few others. The dinner was entirely informal, no speeches being made.

All day long the national guard of Pennsylvania, the Tammany braves, the Seventh regiment of New York and other organizations have been leaving the city on their special trains. Governor Flower went with one of the Tammany delegations. Governor Russell's staff started back at 8 o'clock, but the governor remained until 11:30 to-night in order to be one of Mr. Baldwin's dinner party. The Randall club of Philadelphia got away shortly before midnight. Many of the prominent leaders of Tammany remained in the city over Sunday. Richard Croker will stay until Wednesday and then go to Tennessee to visit General Jackson, brother of the new justice of the supreme court.

THE ABLEST STATESMAN.

An English View of Cleveland—No Conflict Feared.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Daily News* says concerning the inauguration to-day of Mr. Cleveland:

"Mr. Cleveland is, without doubt, the ablest statesman in America to meet the trying questions before him. It is idle, however, to expect him to abolish protection at a stroke. He will set himself rather to reform than to revolutionize tariff."

The *News* then prophecies harmonious relations between the United States and England during the incoming administration, and expresses the opinion that not the slightest friction will be caused by the Hawaiian question. "England has none but the kindliest wishes for America," says the leader in conclusion, "and the two countries have really no conflicting or dividing interests."

PRAISE FROM ABROAD.

Mr Cleveland's Inaugural a Courageous Public Utterance.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Daily News* says editorially of President Cleveland's inaugural address: "It is worthy of the occasion, which is recognized universally as by far the greatest one that Americans have known since the civil war. He read his countrymen a lesson on some faults of the national character, while doing full justice to their splendid qualities, the faults of which are but defects. After such an address nobody can say that Democrats are to be governed by flattery. The merit of the address lies in the courage of it. What other ruler in Mr. Cleveland's place would have dared to avoid the safe path of obscurity and platitude and give 60,000,000 people a piece of his mind?"

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "It is a long time since an American president has had the courage to speak such words to his countrymen, who are accustomed to be addressed from Washington with sprawling flattery."

The *Times* says: "The address boldly grapples with the most crying evils in American politics in language of refreshing directness, which is all the more important because Mr. Cleveland is not fishing for votes. He declares war against McKinleyism and the attendant demoralization. We, however, do not expect any doctrinaire application of the abstract principles of free trade."

COLLEGE RUFFIANS.

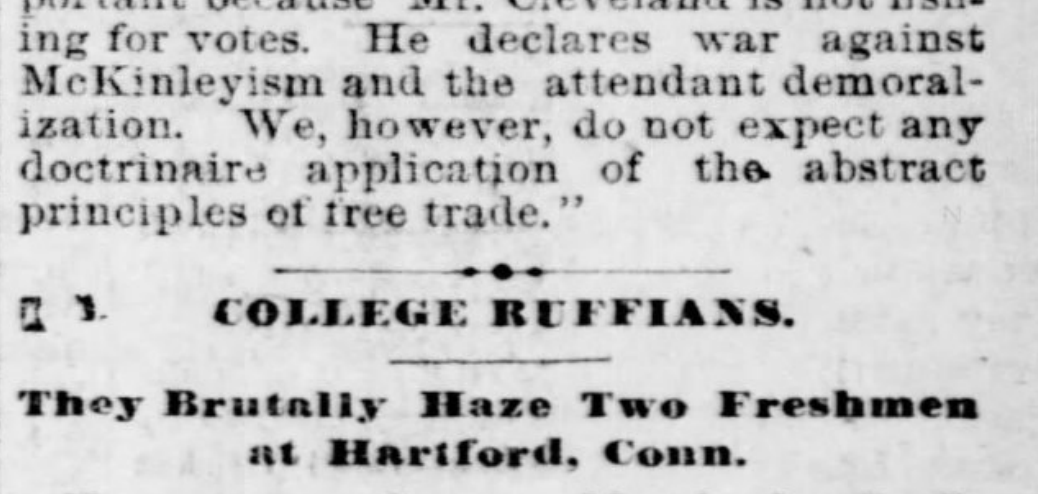
They Brutally Haze Two Freshmen at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 8.—J. C. Underwood and E. G. Pitblado, freshmen at Trinity college, were hazed with such rigor Saturday morning that serious consequences are likely to result to them and their persecutors. At 3 o'clock Saturday morning they were dragged out of bed and compelled to sit down, in turn, in a punch bowl full of ice water and snow and then imitate rowing a boat. They were soaked with cold water by wet towels, which they were compelled to throw at each other. Four oak doors were broken and nearly all the windows in the suite of rooms occupied by the freshmen. The faculty may take decisive measures in the matter.

A Mother's Letter :—

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Last winter I did not think my little ones would have a mother long. I suffered terribly with female troubles.



MRS. VAN BUREN.

"I could keep nothing on my stomach, and got so 'poor' my friends hardly knew me. I suffered with severe headaches, dizziness, faintness, backache, and 'the blues.'

"Thanks to *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*, I am now as fat as ever, and have no female troubles.

"If you use my letter I hope it may be the means of saving some other poor mother's life as it did mine."—Mrs. Ella Van Buren, Brazil, Ind.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

SULPHUR BITTERS

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those DEATHLY BILIOUS SPELLS depend on Sulphur Bitters; it never fails to cure.

DO YOU SUFFER with that tired and all-gone feeling? If so use Sulphur Bitters; it will cure you.

Don't be without a bottle. You will not regret it. TRY IT.

THE SECRET of a fair face is a beautiful skin. Sulphur Bitters makes both.

If you do not wish to suffer from RHEUMATISM, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters; it never fails to cure.

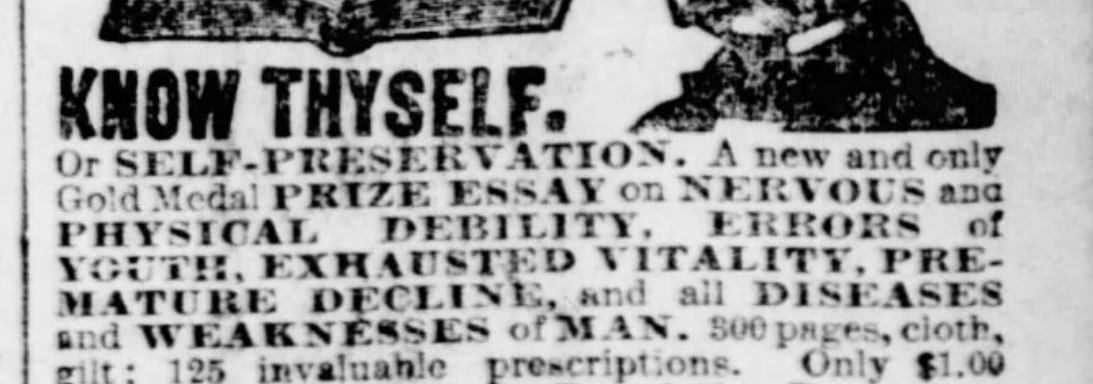
Are you CONSTIPATED? If so, Sulphur Bitters is just what you need.

Poor, weak, and weary mothers RAISE PUNY, PINDLING children. Sulphur Bitters will make them strong, hearty, and healthy.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND SORES. Rely on Sulphur Bitters and health will follow.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN
Only $1.00. Strength! Vitality!



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Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Science of Life, or Self-preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

A NARROW MARKET

General Lethargy Prevails and but Little Trading Is Done.

A BOND ISSUE IS IMMINENT.

Rothschilds Willing to Take $50,000,000 Securities.

THE GOLD RESERVE INCREASED

Earnings of W. U. Increase and Eckert Elected President.

GRANGERS WERE VERY WELL SUPPORTED

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The market has been under the control of professional traders to-day, and the absence of outside buying was reflected in the general lethargy that prevailed.

London houses had few orders, and although the foreign exchange market was more settled, owing to the less stringent money rates there was little disposition to operate until the policy of the new administration is more clearly defined. Bankers with English connections still insist that a bond issue is imminent, but well-informed financers on this side of the water claim that such a step will be postponed until the loss in the treasury gold reserve really warrants it.

August Belmont returned from Washington this morning, but was averse to giving any details of the interview he had with President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. He admitted to THE POST correspondent, however, that Secretary Carlisle was keeping himself thoroughly informed of every change in the financial outlook, and would certainly not permit the credit of the United States to be in any way criticised by the withdrawal of gold from the treasury vaults for export to foreign countries. The new administration, Mr. Belmont added, also realized the harm that would accrue from the country being forced to do business on an out-and-out silver basis, and every precaution will be taken to prevent gold from going to a premium. The banking house of August Belmont & Co. is credited, however, with having secured an option from the government, on behalf of the Rothschilds, for one-half of the bonds Secretary Carlisle intends to issue. It has even been intimated that the price the Rothchilds are willing to pay is such a tempting one that Mr. Carlisle may not have occasion to give American bankers or capitalists the opportunity to subscribe to the new issue.

President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National bank, who is keeping in close touch with the policy of the government, said he thought that the government would follow the plan it had adopted when the 4s were originally issued. The bankers clubbed together in conjunction with the First National bank syndicate at that time and bought so many bonds outright, while a certain proportion was reserved for public subscription. This would seem to confirm the report that out of the $50,000,000 to be issued $25,000,000 will be offered in this country and the remainder sold to the Rothschilds syndicate.

Vice President Garland of the First National bank claimed that the government had the right to sell 4 per cents either at public or private sale, and Cashier Muhleman of the sub-treasury took the same view, so that the foreign cables indicating that an issue of coin bonds will be forthcoming within the next ten days is probably correct and negotiations must have been opened by this time for disposing of some of the issue abroad. Washington advices intimated, however, that nothing will be done until after the cabinet meeting next Friday, which has been called to consider the drain on the treasury's gold reserve. The announcement of a bond issue will therefore not come before Saturday at the earliest.

In the meantime Secretary Carlisle has accepted the offer of the clearing house of Denver to supply the treasury with $2,000,000 gold coin in exchange for treasury notes of 1890. This will increase the free gold reserve next Saturday to about $2,[illegible]00,000, even after the $2,300,000 gold has been deducted, and which was exported to Bremen on last Tuesday's steamer. The reserve has also strengthened by the deposit of $7,000,000 gold by a city bank, which preferred to settle its debt balance at the clearing house with legal tenders, and so made the exchange yesterday at the sub-treasury.

Money has not been so tight, but borrowers were anxious to make renewals in the early hours at 17 per cent, which was the highest rate of the day. In the closing hour brokers' balances could not even be employed at 3 per cent. There was, however, a great deal of shifting loans, and the trust companies are discriminating against collateral.

Reading was the weak feature, and many depressing rumors were received from Philadelphia relative to some aggressive action contemplated by the bondholders' committee. A heavy liquidation in the bonds precipitated a decline in the stock, and the banking house of I & S. Wormser, which is supposed to be carrying the bulk of the floating stock, sold large blocks at about the lowest prices of the day.

Atchison has applied to have $2,500,000 equipment bonds listed, and this gave rise to a false report of a new issue of bonds.

The Western Union quarterly statement was favorably received, showing as it did an increase of $175,000 in gross earnings, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1892. The surplus is also larger, because from corrected returns received for the previous quarter, the receipts were found to be underestimated. General Thomas T. Eckert was unanimously elected president in place of the late Dr. Norvin Green.

Sugar held its own remarkaby well, and bears fought shy of selling the stock short, as they feel it to be dangerous in view of the $5,000,000 surplus which will be left in the treasury after paying the $4,375,000 dividends due in April.

National Cordage was manipulated to a higher level by Mr. James R. Keene, who was anxious to find a market for Whisky Trust, owing to several large loans having been called, in which the latter stock figures prominently as collateral.

The grangers were well supported in spite of the exorbitant demands of the switchmen, but Monon was depressed on account of an application made at Indianapolis this afternoon to place the road in the hands of a receiver. Big Four and Chespaeke & Ohio suffered, because the support of Drexel Morgan & Co. has apparently been withdrawn for the moment.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 32½@34; 100 shares sold at 32½, $3,000 4s at 82½ and $7,000 4s at 82¼.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 8.—The movements in the stock market were erratic throughout the day. A decidedly easier tendency to the money market caused a better feeling, and led to the repurchase of stocks sold yesterday, but its effect was afterward partly offset by an advance in the posted rates of sterling exchange from $4 85 to $4 86 for long, and $4 87 to $4 88 for demand bills. There was some talk of additional gold shipments by next week's European steamers.

Reading and New England were especially weak among the railways, the former declining 1⅞ to 22⅞ and the latter 2⅝ to 25. There was a good deal of selling of New England, presumably on the knowledge of the character of the annual report which was given out in pamphlet form after the close of the exchange. The Parsons management brings serious charges against its predecessors in office, and shows that there was a woeful waste in various branches of the company's service. Reading was sold for Philadelphia account. As a rule prices yielded ¼ to 1 per cent in the early trading, but a recovery set in when American Sugar rose from 120⅝ to 123⅝ and Manhattan from 158½ to 163. The advance brought a number of stocks above last night's closing, the greatest gain having been 1¾ in National Cordage, to 61¼; Western Union sold up from 94 to 95½ on the favorable showing for the current quarter. In the late transactions Sugar ran off over two points from the highest and everything else yielded ¼ to 1¼ per cent in sympathy. Many operators had looked for definite information from Washington on the question of a bond issue, and were disappointed that such news was not forthcoming. The market closed feverish in tone, but without excitement. The sales footed up only 274,712 shares against 412,000 yesterday.

Railway bonds were weak and lower, the decline in prices ranging from ½ to 2 per cent. The Reading issues were particularly weak, and made the largest net loss for the day. The total transactions were $1,444,000 against $1,562,000 yesterday.

Bonds closed dull as follows:

U. S. 4s reg.	111½	North. Pac. 2ds	113
do. 4s coup	112⅝	North. consols	134½
do. 2s	99½	do. debent's 5s	109
Pacific 6s of '95	105	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s.	88
La. stamped 4s	94½	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	107
Missouri 6s	102	St. Paul consols	127
Tenn. new set 6s	101½	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	117
do. do. 5s	101	T. P. L. G. Tr. rcts.	76½
do. do. 3s	75¾	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts.	26
Canada So. 2s	99⅞	Union Pac. 1sts	106½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	106	West Shore	101⅞
Den. & R. G. 1sts	118	R. G. W. 1sts	76
do. do. 4s	87½	Atchison 4s	82¾
Erie 2ds	99¾	do. 2½ class a	54½
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	81⅝	Gal. H. & Sa. 6s	106
do. do. 5s	45	do. 2d 5s	97
Mutual Union 6s	112	H. & T. con. 5s	104½
N. J. C. Int. Cert.	110½	H. & T. con. 6s	106½
North. Pac. 1sts	116		

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: The declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent extra on Sugar and 3 per cent dividend making the stock a 12 per cent dividend payer caused some buying. The general market was steady during the morning, and shorts took in some stocks, but during the afternoon a decided weakness cropped out again in Reading and carried the other market with it to a limited extent. The main speculation with Reading now is how much assessment the holder will have to pay on the stock. We fear it will be a large one as the floating debt is very large indeed. The other coal roads will no doubt also be the sufferers, as the Reading in receiver's hands can sell coal cheaper than the others can afford to do. We are still believers in lower prices for the market, basing our belief upon the fact that money rates will remain high and that the losses by the bulls have been so tremendous they have lost their power for some time to come.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: The market has been nervous and uncertain to-day, and it is evidently waiting for decisive news from Washington. Until it comes speculation will not assume a positive character. Money was easier, loaning down at the close of the day to 3 per cent, although renewals were generally made at 10@20 per cent. Weakness in Reading and New England were the features of the trading, the former being affected by renewed reports about a supposed issue of receivers' certificates, while the latter declined on apparent liquidation of long stock.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	32½	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	48¾	49	47¾	48¼
do. preferred	81	81	81	80¼
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co.	122¼	123⅝	120⅝	121⅝
do. preferred	100¾	101¾	100¾	101½
Balt. & Ohio	...	....	....	91½
Canada Southern	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	85
Chi. Gas Trust rcts	89¾	90	89	89⅝
C., B. & Q.	94½	94¾	93⅞	94¼
C., H. V. & T.	29	29	29	28½
Consolidated Gas	124¾	125½	124¾	124¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	48¼	49	48	48½
Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23⅝	22⅞	23¼
D., L. & W.	144½	146	144¼	144⅝
Del. & Hudson	127¾	128	126¾	127
Dis. & C. F. Co.	32½	32½	31¼	31¾
Erie	22½	22	21⅝	21¾
do. preferred	49¼	49¼	49¼	48¾
Gen. Electric Co.	105¼	105⅝	104½	104¾
Illinois Central	98⅛	98⅛	98¼	98¼
L. S. & M. S.	126¾	127⅝	126¾	....
L. E. & W.	22½	22½	22½	22
do. preferred	77	77½	77	76¾
L. & Nash.	74¾	74⅞	74½	74½
Michigan Central	104½	104½	104⅛	104
Manhattan Con.	159	163	158½	162
Missouri Pacific	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54½
National Lead Co.	38	38⅝	38	38¼
do. pref.	86¼	86¼	85¾	86
N. Y. Central	108¼	108½	108¼	108
Nat. Cord. Co.	60	61¼	59½	60⅛
do. pref.	109½	109½	109½	109
N. Y. & N. E.	27½	27⅞	25	25½
N. J. Central	....	....	....	117
Northwest	111¼	111½	111	111¼
Norther Pacific	16	16	16	15¼
do. pref.	40	40	39¼	39¼
N. American Co.	9	9⅝	9	9⅛
Omaha	52⅞	52⅞	52½	52⅝
Pacific Mail	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
Pullman Car Co.	191½	191½	191½	191
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	18
do. pref.	....	....	....	56¾
Reading	24⅝	24⅝	22⅞	23¼
R. & W. P. T.	9½	9⅞	9½	9½
Rock Island	82¾	83	82⅝	82½
St. Paul	77¼	77¾	76⅞	76⅞
do. pref.	....	....	....	122
Silver Bullion cts.	....	....	....	83
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½
Texas & Pacific	....	....	....	9⅛
T., A. A. & N. M.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼
Wabash	....	....	....	11½
do. pref.	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅞
Western Union	94⅝	95½	94	95
W. & L. E.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	15½
do. pref.	....	....	....	59⅝
Wisconsin Central	....	....	....	12
U. S. Rubber Co.	44¼	44¼	44¼	43½

The *Post* says: "A noticeable but by no means unexpected feature in the day's movement of money was the sudden falling off in the Western demand for currency. To-day's shipments were only a small fraction of yesterday's. The movement should, in fact, be practically completed by this time, and a few days more ought to bring about a return movement. It is worthy of special notice that the strain of the recent demand has come almost wholly from Chicago. It is Chicago banks which for the last day or two have been not only withdrawing their New York balances but borrowing at New York rates. This lends some special interest to the currency movement and suggests peculiarly the urgent demand incident to the business preparations for the world's fair.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 274,700 shares, including: Atchison, 3,100; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 3,700; Chicago Gas, 4,300; Cotton Oil, 5,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 4,600; Distilling, 8,000; Erie, 6,400; Manhattan, 7,300; National Cordage, 8,100; New England, 34,100; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,700; Reading, 77,100; Richmond Terminal, 3,300; St. Paul, 9,100; Western Union, 11,900.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Active and Higher, Hogs Advance, Sheep Steady and Unchanged.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1893.

EAST LIBERTY.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 54 loads, against 68 loads last Monday. The market ruled active on all grades at an advance of 10 toc 15c per cwt. over last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts light; market firm. The receipts to-day were lighter and market off from Monday's prices.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 ℔	$5 65@6 15
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔	5 35@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔	4 85@5 20
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 ℔	4 60@4 80
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔	4 30@4 60
Fair, 900 to 1,000 ℔	3 75@4 30
Common, 700 to 900 ℔	3 00@3 50
Rough half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 ℔	3 25@4 25
Common to good fat oxen	3 00@4 50
Common to good fat bulls	2 50@4 00
Common to good fat cows	2 50@4 25
Heifers, 800 to 1,000 ℔	3 00@4 25
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	20 00@40 00

The receipts of hogs on Monday were 21 double-deck loads, and the market ruled fairly active at an advance of 10c per cwt. as against the closing prices of last week. The receipts Tuesday and to-day were light and market slow with prices a little off.

Best Philadelphias	$8 55@8 65
Light Philadelphias	8 40@8 50
Mixed	8 25@8 40
Best Yorkers	8 00@8 15
Light Yorkers	7 65@7 90
Pigs	6 75@7 50
Roughs	6 50@7 75

Sheep receipts Monday were 25 double-deck loads. The market ruled about steady with no material change in prices from last week. Receipts to-day are light and market steady at quotations.

Prime, 95 to 110 ℔ wethers	$5 25@5 50
Good, 85 to 90 ℔ wethers	4 70@5 10
Fair, 70 to 80 ℔ wethers	3 50@4 25
Common, 65 to 70 ℔ wethers	3 00@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50
Lambs	4 00@6 25
Veal calves	6 00@6 75
Hay calves	2 50@3 50

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—18 head, 25,500 ℔, at $5 70; 14 head 18,520 ℔, at $5 25; 6 head, 7,080 ℔, at $4 80; 4 head, 4,910 ℔, at $4 65; 9 head, 9,080 ℔, at $4 37½; 5 head, 7,400 ℔, at $4 00; 3 head, 2,580 ℔, at $3 75. Hogs—40 head, 9,210 ℔, at $8 65; 131 head, 25,260 ℔, at $8 40; 97 head, 17,400 ℔, at $8 30; 45 head, 7,170 ℔, at $8 20; 12 head, 1,500 ℔, at $7 90. Sheep—28 head, 2,450 ℔, at $6 10; 86 head, 6,020 ℔, at $5 65; 367 head, 35,780 ℔, at $5 50; 49 head, 3,240 ℔, at $5 25; 39 head, 3,050 ℔, at $5 00; 206 head, 16,230 ℔, at $4 75; 18 head, 1,590 ℔, at $3 65.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—3 head, 3,860 ℔, $4 70; 20 head, 22,900 ℔, $4 95; 17 head, 17,010 ℔, $4 35; 21 head, 26,010 ℔, $5 00; 20 head, 23,270 ℔, $4 80, 2 oxen, 3,000 ℔, $4 75. Hogs—10 head, 2,210 ℔, $8 55; 12 head, 1,790 ℔, $8 10; 33 head, 4,100 ℔, $7 70; 13 head, 4,410 ℔, $8 25; 9 head, 2,440 ℔, $8 50; 41 head, 8,200 ℔, $8 60; 5 head, 1,900 ℔, $7 85. Sheep—24 head, 2,850 ℔, $6 80; 75 head, 5,670 ℔, $4 25; 75 head, 5,120 ℔, $4 00; 83 head, 5,750 ℔, $5 25; 7 calves, 770 ℔, $5 00.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—14 head, 18,300 ℔, $4 70; 10 head, 9,620 ℔, $4 60; 4 head, 3,940 ℔, $4 70; 2 cows, $30 each. Hogs—85 head, 7,410 ℔, $4 50; 11 head, 910 ℔, $4 00; 8 head, 1,490 ℔, $8 25; 14 head, 2,545 ℔, $7 95; 76 head, 15,150 ℔, $8 55; 9 head, 1,760 ℔, $7 75; 27 head, 1,880 ℔, $6 50. Sheep—34 head, 2,260 ℔, $5 50; 38 calves, 4,250 ℔, $6 25; 8 calves, 750 ℔, $5 00; 102 sheep, 9,550 ℔, $5 00; 20 head, 790 ℔, $3 25; 183 head, 17,070 ℔, $6 35.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—2 oxen, 2,210 ℔, $3 00; 14 head, 1,461 ℔, $4 25; 4 oxen, 6,460 ℔, $4 45. Hogs—7 head, 2,480 ℔, $7 85; 9 head, 690 ℔, $6 75; 116 head, 18,800 ℔, $7 90; 89 head, 12,910 ℔, $7 95; 64 head, 10,560 ℔, $8 00; 24 head, 20,160 ℔, $8 00; 14 head, 2,010 ℔, $7 75; 2 calves, 220 ℔, $5 50.

W. H. Holmes & Co.: Cattle—22 head, 22,650 ℔, $4 40. Hogs—25 head, 5,210 ℔, $8 50; 68 head, 12,440 ℔, $8 40; 68 head, 15,970 ℔, $8 60; 46 head, 9,510 ℔, $8 50; 82 head, 12,310 ℔, $8 05; 19 head, 2,370 ℔, $7 85; 35 head, 5,030 ℔, $7 95. Sheep—79 head, 5,350 ℔, $4 70.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—28 head, 24,460 ℔, $4 90; 26 head, 27,490 ℔, $4 10; 7 cows, $29 00 each. Hogs—24 head, 3,710 ℔, $8 00; 16 head, 2,730 ℔, $8 15; 20 head, 4,080 ℔, $8 45; 35 head, 7,720 ℔, $8 55; 6 head, 1,130 ℔, $8 25; 43 head, 7,730 ℔, $8 30; 58 head, 11,150 ℔, $8 55; 10 head, 1,710 ℔, $8 45. Sheep—137 head, 9,010 ℔, $4 25; 10 head, 990 ℔, $5 60; 12 head, 980 ℔, $4 60.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—7 head, 5,910 ℔, $4 10; 4 head, 4,830 ℔, $5 00; 14 head, 17,140 ℔, $4 90; 8 head, 9,350 ℔, $4 65; 6 head, 8,120 ℔, $4 75. Hogs—12 head, 1,730 ℔, $8 00; 15 head, 2,660 ℔, $8 50; 28 head, 5,020 ℔, $8 40; 17 head, 2,900 ℔, $8 00. Sheep—12 head, 1,100 ℔, $4 75; 87 head, 6,620 ℔, $5 75; 45 head, 4,280 ℔, $5 60; 72 head, 4,360 ℔, $5 25; 49 head, 3,900 ℔, $4 00; 65 head, 5,610 ℔, $5 75; 125 head, 10,600 ℔, $6 00; 55 head, 3,920 ℔, $5 25; 174 head, 15,280 ℔, $5 25.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—19 head, 22,730 ℔, $5 10; 12 head, 13,830 ℔, $4 75; 3 head, 4,230 ℔, $5 50; 2 head, 2,700 ℔, $5 50; 9 head, 9,250 ℔, $4 45; 13 head, 12,680 ℔, $4 12½; 3 dry cows, 3,000 ℔, $3 65; 3 bulls, 4,180 ℔, $4 00. Veal calves—20 head, 2,780 ℔, $7 12½; 18 head, 1,930 ℔, $6 50; 27 head, 3,080 ℔, $6 50. Hogs—28 head, 5,020 ℔, $8 40; 55 head, 10,460 ℔, $8 35; 22 head, 3,540 ℔, $8 20; 23 head, 3,630 ℔, $8 20; 20 head, 4,000 ℔, $8 30; 37 head, 5,910 ℔, $8 00; 19 head, 3,200 ℔, $8 45; 17 head, 2,910 ℔, $8 25; 22 head, 2,980 ℔, $7 80. Lambs—90 head, 6,240 ℔, $5 50; 76 head, 6,850 ℔, $6 00; 50 head, 4,180 $5 90; 29 head, 3,110 ℔, $6 00.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO—MARCH 8.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 2,900 head; best steers steady; others 10@15c lower; prime shipping, $5 35@5 80; medium to good, $4 60@5 15; others, $3 80@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 25; Texans, $2 60@4 10; cows, $2 00@3 80.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 9,000 head; market demoralized, prices lower; packing and mixed, $7 60@7 75; prime heavy and butchers, $7 80@8 00; prime light, $7 60@7 70; pigs and light, $5 50@6 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 10,502 head; light sheep strong; heavy weak; lambs steady; prime natives, $5 50@5 60; yearlings, $5 60@6 00; westerns, $5 00@5 40; Texans, $4 25@4 75; lambs, $4 50@6 50.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market dull; fair to choice native steers, $3 00@5 00; fair to good fed Texans, $3 00@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market 10 to 15c lower; heavy, $7 60@8 00; mixed, $7 40@7 90; light, $7 50@7 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 300 head; market steady at $3 00@3 50.

VALUES INCLINE DOWNWARD.

Local Stock Market Shows Some Weak Spots.

CENTRAL TRACTION SELLS LOWER.

Philadelphia Weak and Birmingham Traction Soft.

SOME TRADING IN P., Y. & A. R. R. STOCK

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, March 8.

The local stock market assumed a little wider range to-day, but it remains sluggish and without features of significance or importance. Yesterday but one security was traded in, while to-day four were sold to a moderate extent. The following are the stocks sold: Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula, Central traction, Philadelphia company, and Birmingham traction, and the total of the day's business amounted to 390 shares of stock. The features of the market was the trading in P., Y. & A. R. R. stocks. This stock has been quoted for a long time, but the transactions yesterday were the first recorded on the exchange for almost a year. It sold at par and the demand was apparently satisfied at 50. Until the final call 49 was bid, but on that board it advanced to 49½ bid, and was offered as usual at 51. This is the first railroad stock sold for some time. Pittsburgh Junction advanced ⅛ as against the closing bid on Monday.

In the street railway traction group Central traction was weaker, and lower and sold at 27¾@28. It sold on each call, and at the last one was traded in ¼ below the first transaction. It is rumored that the company has but slight hopes of getting the line completed to the East End owing to the disinclination of councils to grant the right of way. Since councils have not had the recently prepared ordinance granting the right of way before them, this rumor should be taken with a grain of salt. The stock did not recover from its depression and closed lower at 27½ bid, 28 asked. The only other traction dealt in was Birmingham traction, which sold at 24½@24¼ after the final call. It was in demand at 24 and that price was bid for 100-share lots. Citizens traction was weaker and lower and closed at 63¾ bid. Pleasant Valley was also weaker and closed lower than on yesterday. For Duquesne traction 28½ was bid for 100-share lots, and it closed practically unchanged. There was no change in the balance of the group.

Philadelphia Company was weaker and in slight demand at 21⅞, but more in demand at 21¾. It was offered all day at 22, and one small lot of shares was sold at 21⅞. It oftens occurs that when there is a bull point on Philadelphia it will decline. Its oil productions has been increased to 5,000 barrels a month by the addition of a new well, which means more than $3,000 a month to be added to the earnings of the company, exclusive of its gas receipts. Naturally this should aid in advancing the stock, but it apparently had the opposite effect.

There was about the usual inquiry for bonds, and Birmingham traction 5s, which appear on the market every day, were again offered at 99½. Bids were asked for Perrysville avenue railway bonds, but none were made. Ten Duquesne traction 5s were offered at 99. There was no change of importance in the balance of the list, and the market finally closed dull and barely steady.

The tax on the banks of Pennsylvania for the year 1892 was $535,694 76. The bank in this city paying the highest tax was the Bank of Pittsburgh, which was taxed $9,317 20. The First National bank of this city paid $5,250 tax and the Second National $2,400. The Freehold, a State bank, paid $1,160, and the Masonic bank, likewise a State institution, paid $1,600. The Exchange National bank of Pittsburgh paid $8,160, and Anchor Savings bank $200.

In Boston at noon Westinghouse Electric first preferred, was quoted at 48@49 and the seconds at 34@35.

Wilson McCandless has applied for membership in the Pittsburgh Petroleum, Stock and Metal exchange.

The following applications for authority to organize national banks have been filed with the comptroller: The Union National bank of Harrisburg, Pa.; People's National bank of Stevenspoint, Wis. The comptroller's certificate authorizing the following national banks to begin business was issued to-day: The First National bank of Princeton, N. J., capital $50,000; Needles National bank, Needles, Cal., capital $50,000; First National bank of Speerfish, S. D., capital $50,000.

The Philadelphia company drilled its Clever well in the McCurdy pool deeper to-day, and it is producing oil at the rate of 840 barrels a day.

Local stock brokers generally admit that the market is flatter than at any previous time this year. They are almost equally unanimous in the opinion that an improvement of substantial proportions will follow the settlement of the currency question, but the present outlook for the latter is not encouraging.

After the close of business 155 shares of Birmingham traction stock were sold at 24½@24¼. Hill & Co. sold to Kuhn, Lawrence & Co. and Barbour.

Bonds closed as follows: Birmingham traction 5s, 99½ asked; Duquesne traction 5s, 99 asked; Pittsburgh Junction first mortgage 6s, 120 bid, 122 asked.

This country produced $33,000,000 in gold last year. We can easily spare a few millions for Europe.

The final passage by the State senate of the bill permitting corporations to increase their capital stock to $30,000,000 may be of value to local street railways when consolidation schemes are in order.

The February fire loss of the United States and Canada amounted to $9,919,900, being about $2,000,000 less than the total for February, 1892. The total for two months is $27,878,300, compared with $24,478,900 for the same time in 1892.

The following sales were made on the local exchange:

FIRST CALL.

80 shares P. Y. & A. R. R. com.	50
50 shares Central traction	28

AFTER CALL.

25 shares Philadelphia company	21⅞

SECOND CALL.

50 shares Central traction	27¾
10 shares Central traction	27¾

THIRD CALL.

20 shares P., Y. & A. R. R.	50

AFTER CALL.

100 shares Birmingham traction	24½
10 shares Birmingham traction	24¼
10 shares Birmingham traction	24½
25 shares Birmingham traction	24½

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of Pittsburgh	100	....
Fidelity Title and Trust Co.	....	125
Liberty National Bank	116	....
Masonic Bank	69	....
Mechanics National Bank	112½	....
Monongahela National Bank	148	....
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings	150	....
Citizens Insurance Co.	31	....
Western Insurance Co.	....	34
Charties Valley Gas Co.	10	10½
Philadelphia Co.	21⅞	22
Wheeling Gas Co	20⅛	....
Ft. Pitt Incline Plane Co.	....	18⅞
Central traction	27½	28
Citizens traction	63¾	64¼
Pleasant Valley	23½	23⅝
Birmingham traction	24¼	24⅜
Duquesne traction	28½	29½
Manchester traction	...	43½
P'gh, Youngst'n & Ashta'la	49½	51
P'gh Junction Railway	32⅞	....
N. Y. & Cleve. Gas Coal Co.	50¾	53
Luster Mining Co.	8⅝	8⅞
Enterprise Mining Co.	1¼	....
Westinghouse Co.	22¼	24
Monongahela Water Co.	....	30
Union Switch & Signal pref	....	38⅞
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	136	....
W'st'ghouse Brake Co. Lim	....	105
StandardUndergroundCable	78¾	....

MONETARY.

The situation in the local money market is unchanged, with a fair demand and 6 per cent for time and call loans. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$ 2,317,285 37
Yesterday's balances	382,025 76
Same day last year:	
Exchanges	$1,987,284 55
Balances	410,181 52

NEW YORK, March 8.—Money on call was easy, ranging from 15 to 20 per cent; last loan 3, closing offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Sterling exchange was firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 84¾@4 85¼ for 60-days and $4 86½@4 87 for demand.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Bank clearings to-day, $4,150,378; balances, $439,942. Money quiet at 6@7 per cent. Exchange on New York, 25c discount par and 25c premium.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Clearings, $142,108,108; balances, $5,878,024.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Clearings, $11,060,699; balances, $1,664,311. Money, 4 per cent.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Clearings today, $2,110,283; balances, $247,732. Money 6 per cent.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Bank clearings to-day, $16,201,607. New York exchange, 85c dicount. Sterling weak; $4 85¼ for 60-day bills, $4 86½ for sight drafts. Money stiff at 6 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Clearings, $1,663,331; New York exchange, commercial, 75c per $1,000 premium. Bank, 50c per $1,000 premium.

Foreign Financial.

PARIS, March 8.—Three per cent rentes, 98f 7½c for the account.

LONDON, March 8.—Close—Consols for money, 98; do. account, 98⅛; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 27⅞; Canadian Pacific, 87¾; Erie, 22½; Erie 2ds, 102⅜; Illinois Central, 101¾; St. Paul common, 79; New York Central, 112; Pennsylvania, 54¾; Reading, 12½; Mexican Central new 4s, 66¾. Barsilver, 38 3-16d. Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months bills 1⅝ per cent.

LIVE STOCK.

East Liberty.

Sellers had not much fault to find with to-day's cattle market. It was not particularly brisk, but fairly active, and prices ruled 10@15c higher as against last week's range. The demand seemed to call for about as many cattle as were on sale, and buyers did not hesitate to pay the advance. There was a healthy tone noticeable in the market, and the general indications pointed to an improvement all around. The receipts were light, only footing up 52 cars. Prices ruled as follows: Prime 1,400 to 1,600 ℔, $5 40@5 75; good, 1,200 to 1,300, at $4 90@5 25; good butchers, 1,000 to 1,200, at $4 50@4 80; rough fat, 1,000 to 1,300, at $3 10@3 60; fair light steers, 800 to 950, at $3 60@3 85; light stockers, $3 60@3 90; good fat cows and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, $3 85@4 90; bulls, stags and bologna cows, $3 10@3 60; fresh cows and springers $15 00@30 00.

The receipts of hogs were light, being only 73 double-deck loads. The demand was good and the market active, being a shade stronger on all grades. There were no prime hogs in the yard. Prices as follows: Best medium to heavy Philadelphias, $8 55@8 65; best mixed, $8 30@8 40; best light to heavy Yorkers, $7 90@8 15; fair Yorkers, $7 60@7 85; pigs, $6 75@7 25; stags and rough sows, $6 50@7 75.

The supply of sheep was 23 cars, and the market dull and lower on all grades except the tops. Prices ranged as follows: Extra, 95 to 100 ℔, $5 20@5 40; good 85 to 90 ℔, $4 60@4 90; fair, 70 to 80, $3 25@4 40; common, $2 00@3 00; yearlings, $3 50@5 25; good to prime lambs, $6 00@6 20; common to fair lambs, $3 50@5 25; veal calves, $6 00@6 75; heavy and thin calves, $3 00@4 00.

Herrs Island.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market fair. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $5 60@5 80; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,650 ℔, $5 40@5 75; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔, $4 90@5 25; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 ℔, $4 30@4 80; common, $2 90@3 75; bulls, $2 00@3 00; dry fat cows, $2 50@3 50; fresh cows, $20 to $40 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were fair and the market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $8 65@8 75; do. 200 ℔ up, $7 90@8 00; common, $7 65@7 75; rough, $6 50@7 75.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $5 25@5 75; medium do., $4 00@5 00; common, $2 00@3 25.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $5 20@5 40; spring lambs, $6 00@6 50; common do., $3 50@5 25.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Choice veal calves, $6 00@5 90; common heavy do., $3 00@4 00.

NEW YORK—MARCH 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,714 head, including 48 cars for sale; market dull and steady; native steers, $4 45@5 30 per 100 lbs; bulls and cows, $2 12½@3 50; dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per ℔; shipments to-day 2,460 quarters of beef; shipments to-morrow, 264 beeves and 45 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 699 head; market slow; veals, $5 00@8 00 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,780 head; market steady; sheep, $4 75@5 62½ per 100 lbs; lambs, $6 00@6 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,574 head, consigned direct; market nominally firm at $8 00@8 50 per 100 ℔.

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 1,500 head; the market was fairly active and about steady. Representative sales—Dressed beef and shipping steers, $4 10@5 15; cows and heifers, $2 10@4 15; stockers and feeders, $3 15@4 55.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,090 head; the market was quiet and 15@20c lower than yesterday; all grades, $4 60@5 80c; bulk, $7 25@7 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, none; the market was steady. Representative sales—Muttons, $3 75.

CINCINNATI — MARCH 8. — Hogs weak at $6 75@8 10; receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head.

Cattle steady at $2 25@5 25; receipts, 725 head; shipments, 245 head.

Sheep firm at $3 00@5 25; receipts, 440 head; shipments, 290 head; lambs firm at $4 50@6 50.

Real Estate.

Peter Shields sold a lot in Greenfield, Twenty-third ward, city, located on Greenfield avenue, being 35x100 feet to a 20-foot alley. Consideration, $1,050.

Baxter, Thompson & Co. sold lot No. 18 Bank of Commerce addition plan, Brushton station, fronting 50 feet on Frankstown avenue and 150 feet to a 20-foot alley for $1,850.

John F. Sweeny sold for Mrs. Emma Herron of Clearfield, Pa., two lots on Camp street, Thirteenth ward, having a frontage of 22 feet each on Camp street and extending back 92 feet. Consideration approximating $1,000.

W. A. Herron & Sons sold 25x150 feet on Penn avenue, corner Maddock alley, being the remaining lot of the Christ church property, to a Liberty street merchant for $50,000.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over their exclusive private wire by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges.

Pennsylvania Central, 53¼@53½; Reading, 11⅝@11 11-16; Lehigh Valley, 47⅝@47⅞; Lehigh Navigation, 51; Northern Pacific common, 15¾@16; Northern Pacific preferred, 39⅜@39½; Metropolitan traction, 130; Philadelphia traction, 128.

Turpentine.

WILMINGTON, March 8.—Tupentine steady at 33.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Produce Markets Remain Steady to Fair.

POULTRY STRONG AND NOT ABUNDANT.

Eggs Are Cheaper and Butter Is Moderately Active.

A SHORTAGE IN THE WORLD'S HOP CROP

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1893.

The produce markets are steady to firm as a whole, but few classes of stuff showing signs of weakness. Potatoes are easy, but prices show no essential change, although some dealers claim that the trade drags to some extent. There is a fair demand for butter, and as already stated in this column it will be lower at the end of the week. Cheese is firm and unchanged. Poultry shows considerable strength and, being somewhat scarce, has an upward tendency. The price of floar has not changed in the local market, although it has advanced 10 cents per barrel in the West recently. Eggs have dropped again, and the strictly fresh were selling to-day at 20 cents per dozen, as against yesterday at 22. Lower prices may be expected soon, as the receipts are increasing.

A contemporary says that at its present farm price the entire wheat crop of 1892 is not worth as many dollars as the eggs and poultry sold during the year, $300,000,000 in all—$200,000,000 for eggs, the balance for fowls. It is safe to say, too, that no farm crop has paid a better profit. Prices have been satisfactory to producers; in fact, have been surprisingly high. This crop is sold to supply the demand for it; is capable of export; the egg part of it can be preserved a long time; its price is fixed wholly by supply and demand. There are no "future trades," no "options," no opportunities for "protection against loss," or betting on future prices; none of those things that we are told are absolutely necessary to keep the price of wheat up to its present high plane.

There is a shortage in hops. According to estimates recently made, by what appear to be reliable authorities, the shortage in the world's supply is 3,500,000 pounds, which must be made up by the consumption of old stock if there be enough on hand for the purpose. There is an estimated shortage of 6,000,000 pounds in the English supply, and England has yet to secure enough hops to meet this demand before the end of the season.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

The closing bids and offers on the Grain and Flour exchange were as follows:

SPOT.	Bid.	Asked.
Mixed shelled corn	45c	47 c
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	46 c	47½c
Sack bran	$16 50	$17 50
Fancy white middlings	18 50	19 00
Sack middlings	18 25	19 00
FIVE DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	46 c	47½c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	51 c	51½c
No. 2 white oats	38½c	39½c
Extra No. 3 white oats	37 c	38½c
No. 2 white middlings	$17 00	$18 00
Choice No. 1 timothy hay	15 00	16 00
No. 1 timothy hay	14 00	14 75
No. 2 timothy hay	13 25	13 75
Clover and timothy hay	11 50	12 50
No. 1 clover and timothy hay	13 25	13 50
Packing hay	8 00	8 50
Oats straw	7 00	8 25
No. 2 feeding prairie hay	8 00	8 50
TEN DAYS.		
No. 2 yellow shelled corn	47 c	48 c
No. 2 yellow ear corn	50½c	52 c
No. 3 white oats	38¾c	40 c
Choice hay	$15 00	$16 00
No. 1 timothy hay	14 25	14 50
No. 2 timothy hay	....	14 00
Wheat straw	7 00	7 50

Receipts bulletined: Via the P., Ft. W. & C.—1 car corn, 2 car oats, 6 cars hay, 2 cars barley, 1 car flour; P., C. & St. L.—2 cars bran, 1 car middlings, 1 car straw, 1 car oats, 4 cars corn; P. & W.—1 car bran, 1 car hay; P. & L. E.—1 car hay; B. & O.—3 cars hay.

The following sales were made: One car sack bran, spot, at $16 50; 1 car clover and timothy hay, five days, at $13 75; 1 car oat straw and hay five days, at $8 50; 1 car wheat straw, 10 days, $7 00.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 76@77c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 3, 70@71c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 47@48¼c; high mixed do., 46½@47c; mixed do., 45@46c; No. 2 yellow ear, 51@51½c; high mixed, 49@50c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 39@40½c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; extra No. 3 white, 37½@38c; mixed, 36@37c.

RYE—New No. 1, 67@68c; No. 2 western, 64@65c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 50@4 75; fancy spring patents, $4 65@4 85; fancy straight winter, $4 00@4 25; clear winter, $3 85@4 10; straight XXX bakers, $3 50@3 75; rye flour, $3 75@4 10.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $17 00@17 75 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $19 00@20 00; No. 2 do., $18 50@19 00; brown middlings, $17 50@18 00; fancy sacked white middlings, $20 00@21 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15 00@15 50; No. 1 do., $14 25@14 50; No. 2 do., $13 00@13 50; clover hay, $13 00@13 50; mixed clover and timothy, $13 25@14 00; loose, from country wagons, $17 50@19 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; packing, $8 00@8 50.

STRAW—Oats, $8 00@8 50; wheat, $6 50@7 00; rye, $7 00@7 50.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75 per barrel; choice, $3 00@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—New York and Michigan peas, $2 20@2 25 per bushel; hand-picked mediums, $2 10@2 20; lima, 4¼@4½c per ℔.

BERRIES, ETC.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, $3 00@3 25 per box; do. Jersey, per box, $3 00@3 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¼@2½c per ℔, according to quality.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 27@28c; choice Ohio brands, 27@29c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@23c; choice to fancy country rolls, 22@23c; medium to good do., 16@20c; common to fair do., 14@15c.

CHEESE—New York, 12@12¼c; Ohio, fall make, 11¾@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 16@16½c; Ohio Swiss, 15½@16c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 13@14c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $7 00@7 50; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags 16½@17c, in boxes 17@18c; raspberries, in barrels 22@22½c, in boxes 24½@25c; California peaches, in bags 14½@15½c, in boxes 15½@18c; pitted cherries, 16@17c; apples, rings, 10½@11c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; dried grapes, 4½@5c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Ohio and Pennsylvania stock, 19@20c.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 30@35c; squirrels, $1 00@1 25 per dozen; pheasants, $6 00@7 00 per dozen; quail, $1 75@2 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, 75c@$1 50 each; Mallard ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; whole venison deer, 10@11c per ℔; saddles, 15@16c per ℔.

POTATOES—Fancy Burbanks, per bushel, 95c@$1 00 from store, on track 83@85c; Jersey medium sweets, $2 00@2 50; Jersey sweets, $4 50@4 75; New Bermudas, $8 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@80c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 75@90c; live turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 15@17c; dressed turkeys, 19@20c.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges, Florida, $2 75@3 00 as to size per box; lemons, $3 25@3 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 55@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size; Malaga grapes, $7 00@9 50 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Blue tops, washed, $2 50@2 75; unwashed, $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Yellow danvers, $3 75@4 00; Spanish, per crate, $1 65@1 75; Havana, $3 00@3 25 per box.

VEGETABLES—New California cabbage, 3½c per ℔; German seed cabbage, 3½@4c; per ℔; cabbage in barrels, sugar barrels, $3 50@4 00; flour barrels, $2 50@2 75; rutabagas, $1 25 per barrel; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per dozen; celery, 35@50c; spinach, $1 50@1 75 per barrel; radishes, 30c per doz; onions, 25c per dozen; cucumbers, $2 00 per dozen; lettuce, $1 00@1 15 per dozen; new tomatoes, per box $2 75@3 00, per hamper $3 00@3 50; beets, 75c per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS—Popcorn, 3@3½c per ℔; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $3 10@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 5@6c per ℔; feathers; choice geese, 60@65c per ℔; do., mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 4½@5½c; do. roasted, $1 00@1 35 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5⅛c; powdered, 5⅛c; standard granulated, 4⅞c; granulated in bags, 4⅞c; confectioners' A, 4 4-5c; soft A, 4⅝@4¾c; yellow, 4¼@4½c; molasses sugar, 3½@3¾c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24 3-20c; fancy packages, 28@33c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 35½@36c; Java, 36½@37½c; Maracaibo, 29½@30½c; Santos, 28@28½c; Rio, 22@28½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32½@33½c; Java, 34@35c; Rio, 20@21c; Maracaibo, 26½@27½c; Santos, 23@24c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6½c; prime to choice, 5@6c; Louisiana, 5½@6c; Java, 5½@5¾c; Japan, 6@6¼c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 25@26c; choice to fancy sugar, 29@30c; common to fair, 22@27c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 37c; choice, 36c; centrifugals, 28c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 6c per gallon; Ohio test, 6½c; headlight, 150°, 6¾c; water white 7¼c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 70@74c.

FRUIT—Layer raisins, $1 90 per box; California London layers, $1 75; muscatels, $1 75@2 00; California muscatels, $1 80@1 85; Valencias, 7c per ℔; layer Valencias, 7¾c; sultanas, 9¾@10¼c; currants, 4¾@4¾c; Turkey prunes, 12½@15c; citron, 14@15c; lemon peel, 9¼@10c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches $2 10@2 25; extra peaches, $2 35@2 50; seconds, $1 85@1 95; pie peaches, $1 20@1 25; finest corn, $1 45@1 50; Harford county corn, $1 05@1 15; lima beans, $1 20@1 25; soaked, 80@85c; early June peas, $1 15@1 25; marrowfat peas, $1 05@1 10; soaked, 75@80c; French peas, $15 00@20 00 per 100 cans, or $1 75@2 00 per dozen; pineapples, $1 35@1 50; extra do., $2 50; Bahama do., $2 90; Damson plums, Eastern, $1 35; California pears, $2 25@2 85; do. green gages, $1 75; do. egg plums, $1 75; do. apricots, $1 80@1 90; do. extra white cherries, $2 75@2 80; do. red cherries, 2-℔ cans, $1 75; raspberries, $1 30@1 50; strawberries, $1 20@1 30; gooseberries, $1 10@1 25; tomatoes, $1 15@1 25; salmon, 1-℔, $1 25@1 35; blackberries, 75@80c; succotash, 2-℔ cans, soaked, 90c; do. standard, 2-℔ cans, $1 25@1 50; corned beef, 2-℔ cans, $2 10@2 15; do. 14-℔ cans, $13 50; roast beef, 2-℔, $2 15; chipped beef, 1-℔ cans, $2 20@2 30; baked beans, $1 25@1 45; lobsters, 1-℔ cans, $2 25; mackerel, fresh, 1-℔, $1 90, broiled, 1-℔, $1 50; sardines, domestic, ¼s, $4 25, ½s, $6 25; ¾s, mustard, $3 75; imported, ¼s, $10 50@12 50, imported ½s, $18 00@23 00; canned apples, 3-℔, 80@85c, gallons, $3 25.

FISH—Mackerel No. 2, large barrels, $19 00; halves, $9 82; quarters, $5 07; kits, $1 75; herring, barrels, $5 60; halves, $3 20; Alaska red salmon, barrels, $13 75; halves, $7 50; Holland herring, white hoop, barrels, $8 50; do. keg, 70c. Fresh water, lake herring, one-fourth barrels, $1 75; pails, 80c; white fish, one-half barrels, $5 00; one-fourth barrels, $2 75; pails, $1 30. Bloaters, 85c per box; boneless herring, $1 35 per dozen.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 15½c; do., medium, 15½c; do., small, 15¾c; trimmed hams, 16¼c; extra family breakfast bacon, 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 12¼c; dried beef in sets, 12½c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 15½c; dried beef, flats, 11½c; California hams, 12¾c; bacon shoulders, 11½c; clear bellies, 13c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 11c; bellies, 12¼c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $21 00; light, $22 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 ℔, 13c; half barrels, 120 ℔, 13¼c; tubs, 60 ℔, 13⅜c; buckets, 20 ℔, 13⅝c; 50-℔ tin cans, 2 in a case, 13½c; 10-℔ tin pails, 6 in a case, 13¾c; 5-℔ tin pails, 12 in a case, 13⅞c; 3-℔ tin pails, 20 in a case, 14c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 13c. (Western compound)—Tierces, 350 ℔, 10⅜c; half barrels, 10⅝c; tubs, 10¾; buckets, 11c; 50-℔ tin cans, 2 in a rack, 10⅝c; 10-℔ tin cans, 6 in case, 11⅛c; 5-℔ tin pails, 12 in a case, 11¼c; 3-℔ tin pails, 20 in a case, 11⅜c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—MARCH 8.—Flour—Receipts, 39,976 packages; exports, 17,896 barrels; market easy and quiet. Cornmeal quiet and steady. Barley dull and firm. Barley malt quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 10,850 bushels; exports, 47,111 bushels; sales, 1,090,000 bushels futures, 21,000 bushels spot; spot market dull and steady; No. 2 red in store and elevator, 78½c; afloat, 78¼c; f. o. b., 77½@79c; No. 1 northern, 83¾c; No. 1 hard, 88¼c; No. 2 northern, 82¾c; options closed firm at ½c below yesterday; No. 2 red, May, 78⅞@79¼c, closing at 79c; June, 79⅝@79⅞c, closing at 79⅞c; July, 80¾@81c, closing at 80⅞c. Corn—Receipts, 20,000 bushels; exports, 40,396 bushels; sales, 820,000 bushels futures, 140,000 bushels spot; spot stronger, the advance checking business; market fairly active; No. 2, 53⅝@53⅞c in elevator, 54½@54⅞c afloat; ungraded mixed, 51½@54c; steamer mixed, 52¾@53c; No. 3, 51½@52c; options were ⅜@½c higher with the West and on covering, closing strong with speculation moderately active; March, 53½@53⅞c, closing at 53⅞c; April, 52½@52⅞c, closing at 52⅞c; May, 51⅛@51½c, closing at 51½c; July, 51¼@51 9-16c, closing at 59½c. Oats—Receipts, 17,850 bushels; exports, 2,230 bushels; sales, 250,000 bushels futures, 134,000 bushels spot; spots moderately active; options strong and ⅜@½c higher and more active; May, 38⅛@38½c, closing at 38½c; spot No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 Chicago, 40@40½c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 3 white, 42@42½c; mixed western, 39@41c. Cut meat quiet and easy; pickled bellies, 10¾@11c; pickled shoulders, 9¾@10c; pickled hams, 13¾@14c. Lard quiet and steady; western steam closed at $12 85; sales 250 tierces at $12 85. Butter in good demand and firm; western creamery, 21@28c. Cheese quiet and less steady. Eggs in fair demand and steady; receipts, 9,371 packages. Tallow wanted; scarce and strong; city ($2 per package) 6⅝c. Turpentine quiet and firmer at 35½@36c. Molasses—New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice firm and in fair demand.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 8.—Wheat — Options lacked activity and ranged with No. 2 red cash firm at 67c; March, 67½c; April, 68⅜c; May, 70¼@70⅝c; July, 71⅝c. Corn advanced on weather news; No. 2 cash, 38¼c; March, 38½c; April, 39½c; May, 40¼c; July, 41⅜c. Oats firm with corn; No. 2 cash, 33c; May, 33⅝c. Rye steady; No. 2 on east track, 53c. Flaxseed higher at $1 19½. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs firmer at 14½c. Lead easier at $3 65; spelter dull at $3 97½. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged; as also bagging cotton ties and whisky. Provisions quiet and a shade easier, but not quotably changed

MINNEAPOLIS — MARCH 8. — The market was quiet and very dull to-day. The cash market is weak; No. 1 northern sold to-day on a wide range. Buying was not centered on any price. Receipts of wheat here were 381 cars and 36 cars at Duluth and Superior. Close: March, 63½c; May opened at 67⅛c; highest, 67⅛c; lowest, 66⅝c, closing at 66¾c; July opened at 69⅜c; highest, 69⅜c; lowest, 68⅞c; closed at 69c. On track, No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 northern, 64c; No. 2 northern, 60@61c.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 8.—Sugar—Firm open kettle, fully fair to prime, 3 3-16c; fair to good fair, 2⅞@3⅛c; common to good common, 2¾@2 13-16c; centrifugal, off white, 4⅜c; choice yellow clarified, 4 1-16@4 13-16c; prime do., 3 7-16@4c; off do., 3½@3¾c; seconds, 2¼@3½c. Molasses strong; centrifugal choice, 20c; strictly prime, 16@19c; prime to good, 13@16c; fair to good fair, 9@12c; inferior to good common, 7@8c.

CINCINNATI — MARCH 8. — Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 70c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 56½c. Pork easy at $18 75. Lard quiet at $12 37½@12 50. Bulkmeats easier at $10 37½. Bacon steady at $12 00. Whisky in moderate demand; sales, 680 barrels at $1 17. Butter easy; Elgin creamery, 28c; Ohio, 23@25c; prime dairy, 19@20c.

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 8.—Flour quiet. Wheat—Cash and March deliveries ruled low on futures; March, 75⅛@75⅝c; April, 76¼@76½c; May, 77¼@77½c; June, 77¾@78¼c. Corn—Futures firm but quiet; No. 2 mixed, March, 49¼@49⅝c; April, 49½@49¾c; May, 49¾@50c; June, 49¾@50c. Oats—Carlots a shade easier. Eggs unsettled and lower; Pennsylvania firsts, 17c.

DULUTH—MARCH 8.—The market was active to-day. Close: No. 1 hard, cash and March, 67½c; May, 72c; July, 74¾c; No. 1 northern, cash, 65c; March, 67½c; May, 69c; July, 72c; No. 2 northern, cash, 59¼c; No. 3 do., 54c; rejected, 48¾c. On track—No. 1 northern, 66c; No. 2 do, 62c.

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 8.—Wheat slow and steady; No. 2 hard, 63⅛c; No. 2 red, 70½c. Corn firm but unchanged; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Oats in fair demand and unchanged; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 2 mixed, 28¾@29½c. Eggs active at 14c.

BALTIMORE — MARCH 8. — Wheat firmer; No. 2 red spot, 74⅝c; March, 74½c; May, 77c; June, 77½c. Corn firmer; mixed spot, 42½c; March, 48c; April, 48⅝c; May, 42⅞c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 43c. Butter quiet; creamery fancy, 28c. Eggs steady at 17½c.

TOLEDO — MARCH 8.—Wheat—May, 73¾c; July and August, 75½c. Corn dull but steady; cash, 42½c; May, 43c. Oats quiet; cash, 35c. Rye dull; cash, 57c. Cloverseed dull; prime cash and March, $8 27½.

MILWAUKEE — MARCH 8. — Flour quiet. Wheat firm; May, 67¾c; No. 2 spring, 67c; No. 1 northern, 72@73c. Corn firmer; No. 3, 39½c. Oats firm; sample, 34c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 54½c.

BUFFALO—MARCH 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 32¼c; No. 1 northern, 77¾c; No. 2 northern, 75¾c; winter dull; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 3 extra red, 73c; No. 1 white, 76½c.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 8.—Cotton steady; middling, 9⅜c; low middling, 8¾c; good ordinary, 8⅜c.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Coffee—Options steady and unchanged to 10 points decline; sales 26,000 bags, including March, 17.35@17.45c; April, 17.00@17.05c; May, 16.80@16.85c; June, 16.75c; July, 16.55@16.65c; September, 16.35@16.50c; October, 16.40c; December, 16.20c; spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7, 18c. Sugar—Raw quiet and steady; sales a cargo centrifugals to Canada, 96° test, at 3⅝c c. f. and 1. Refined quiet.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Pig iron quiet and steady; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper steady and quiet; lake, $11 80. Lead steady; domestic, $3 90. Tin strong; straits, $21 10; plates in moderate demand and steady.

ANNEXATION UNDER CLEVELAND

What an Enthusiastic Democratic Convert Thinks.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Nathaniel Paige of Washington, the political economist, was here yesterday. Mr. Paige was a Republican until last fall, when he declared for Cleveland and tariff reform. He said that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness and had become rotten to the core.

He further said: "It is not improbable that Mr. Cleveland's administration will go down to history for extending the boundaries of the republic, and giving us the territory which should long ago have become part of this country. I should not be surprised to see Canada or Cuba annexed, or at least in shape to be annexed within the next four years. Hawaii will be annexed. It is the greater destiny of this country to extend its boundaries. It is inevitable, and the only question is when will it take place? Canada is almost ripe for annexation. Cuba will never know peace and prosperity until the United States gives it a good government. Mr. Cleveland is far-seeing, and will be able to cope with these problems satisfactorily. Before his administration closes there will be a great railroad from this country to the Andes. The coming administration will make more history than any since Washington and Lincoln."

POPE LEO'S BIRTHDAY.

He Was Eighty-Three Years of Age Yesterday.

ROME, March 8.—This is the birthday of Pope Leo, who was born March 2, 1810. The cardinals now in Rome made a visit of congratulation to his holiness, who received them in the throne room of the vatican. The cardinals presented an address congratulating the pope.

In reply Pope Leo expressed gratitude to God for having permitted him to serve the church for so many years. He said the enthusiasm attending the jubilee had added luster and glory to the church. Amid profound social and political upheavals that enthusiasm showed that the instinct of common salvation impelled people to cling closer to the bosom of the church in which salvation was found, and to hold on firmly to the corner-stone apart from which there was no corner-stone and no basis for order.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 7.—Wool.—The demand for wool is good and prices are firm on all grades. Ohio fleeces are scarce with X quoted at 28@29c; XX and XX and above, 30@31c, and No 1 at 33@34c per pound; Michigan X at 28c per pound; No. 1 combing wools are firm at 35@37c; Ohio fine delaine at 33c, and Michigan fine delaine at 32c per pound.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Wool quiet, prices firm; stocks light; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 30@31c; X, 28@29c; medium, 34@36c; coarse, 34@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX, 26@27c; medium 33@34.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Wool quiet firm; domestic fleece, 27@32c; pulled, 20@37c; Texas, 17@21c.

Pittsburgh Eighth on the List.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The clearing house returns for the past week show as follows:

New York	$811,985,099
Chicago	107,974,385
Boston	103,124,475
Philadelphia	83,560,542
St. Louis	25,374,519
San Francisco	17,200,461
Cincinnati	16,927,350
Pittsburgh	16,060,972
Baltimore	15,846,215
New Orleans	13,489,666
Kansas City	10,818,263
Milwaukee	9,369,395

FOSTER IS RAKED.

Hot Shot From the Committee Which Investigated the Treasury.

WILL HAVE A DEFICIT IN 1894.

The Ex-Secretary's Statements Severely Arraigned.

IT SHOWS WHERE HE WAS WRONG.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The majority and minority reports of the committee on ways and means on the investigation into the condition of the treasury department was to-day completed. Appended to the majority report prepared by Representative Springer is a copy of the statements sent to the committee by the treasury department, and of the testimony taken on the subject. Mr. Springer says, assuming that the statement made by Secretary Foster is correct, on June 30 next there will be an estimated cash balance of $20,992,377 above the legal gold reserve. The available balance will be reduced by the payment of the Choctaw claims, $3,000,000, by any extraordinary expenditures, and by any failure of the estimated receipts from customs or internal revenue. The majority are of the opinion that at the close of the present fiscal year there will be an available cash balance in the treasury, aside from the gold reserve, of not over $17,000,000.

As to 1894, Mr. Springer says that, according to the treasurer's statement, the secretary estimated an available cash balance of $47,852,407, not taking the gold reserve into consideration. This balance is chargeable with contract liabilities already appropriated for [amounting to $40,000,000. It is impossible that all of this amount will be called for during that fiscal year, but this is the amount estimated by the department and the available cash balance would be reduced to $7,800,000. It also appears from this statement that of the contract liabilities existing December 31, 1892, the item of $16,115,750 will be called for in 1894 for rivers and harbors.

BIG DEFICIENCIES.

Of this amount $14,166,153 has been appropriated in the sundry civil bill for 1894. The charge upon the treasury for that year must be augmented by whatever deficiency appropriations may be required, which, including pension deficiencies, have averaged during the past five sessions $25,000,000 each year. To this deficiency must be added the amount of miscellaneous appropriations, which for five years past have averaged $7,000,000 each session.

Under the most careful estimates that can now be made it is apparent, says the report, that at the end of the fiscal year there will be a deficiency amounting to from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. In these calculations no account whatever has been taken of the requirements of the sinking fund which were not met during the past fiscal year. No effort has been made to meet them during the current year nor will any or its requirements be observed during the ensuing fiscal year unless there is a large increase in the revenues of the government. The balance due the sinking fund in 1892 was $11,307,825, the requirements for 1893 are estimated at $48,693,000, and at the end of the next fiscal year there will be due the fund a little over $100,000,000. The majority do not concede that the secretary is correct in charging against the fund $16,000,000 paid for the redemption of national bank notes of banks gone into liquidation. It thinks that such payments should be made out of current receipts of the treasury. This would make an estimated amount due the sinking fund June 30, 1894, of $116,000,000.

QUOTING FOSTER FOR IT.

In conclusion the majority cite Secretary Foster's statement that there would be a deficit at the end of 1894 and that the receipts of the government should be increased at once by $50,000,000 to meet treasury conditions as set forth in his report and to increase the gold reserve fund by $25,000,000.

The minority report, which was drafted by Representative Payne of New York and is signed by all the Republican members of the committee, says the conclusions from the evidence presented with the report seem wholly unwarranted and misleading.

"In fact there seems to be an utter lack of evidence to justify any of the criticisms of the majority upon the statement of the secretary, which showed a surplus in the treasury June 30, 1894. The statements of the secretary, supplemented by the evidence of treasury experts, are of the most conservative character. The estimated receipts are placed at a minimum, while the estimated expenditures are placed at a maximum." Speaking of the deduction of the Choctaw claim, the minority say the majority are swift to charge this $3,000,000 against the estimated balance for 1893, but nowhere deduct it from the estimated payments for 1894, in which year, the secretary estimates, it would be paid. Upon the deduction of this item the majority say the balance will probably be only $17,000,000, thus deducting $4,000,000 from the secretary's estimate, which is unwarranted.

A REPUBLICAN ADMISSION.

The majority are correct in charging the contract liabilities for 1894 of $40,000,000 against the apparent balance of $47,000,000. It was quite evident, however, that the secretary does not believe this $40,000,000 will all be paid during 1894 and he had no doubt but that the condition of the treasury will be relieved to a considerable extent by the reduction in payments on these contract accounts. The majority would also charge, in addition, $16,115,750 for rivers and harbors, but this has already been charged once, and the sundry civil bill, moreover, carries only $14,166,153 for rivers and harbors.

The minority next attack the mode of averaging the deficiencies adopted by the majority as grossly misleading, as there is such a great variation that there can be no average. The large pension deficiencies which make up a part of this average arise from the change of law and from the impossible estimate of the effect of such changes. A more reliable way, they say, is to take the statement of the commissioner of pensions, which does not justify a higher pension deficiency than $7,000,000, which, with the average deficiency in other matters of $8,700,000, would make a total deficiency of $15,700,000. The average of miscellaneous appropriations arrived at by the majority is also attacked. The minority say the fact should not have escaped the majority during the past two or three years that a new policy had been inaugurated. The total of the last miscellaneous appropriations amounted to about $3,000,000, more than half of which was for the world's fair.

WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE, BUT ——.

The revenue from customs on the basis of the percentege of increase each year ought to be larger than estimated by $11,000,000. There was no justification, for the majority's deficiency estimate at the close of 1894 of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000.

The remarks of the majority relative to the sinking fund are commented on as follows: "This credit could not be made to that fund from the current revenues of this year without increasing our taxation sufficiently to retire $50,000,000 of bonds per annum. Do the majority of the committee advocate any such scheme? Otherwise, why do they bring the matter into the report, for they certainly know that prior to July 1, 1891, the requirements of this act had been anticipated by nearly $1,000,000,000. We cannot escape the conclusion that the majority of the committee has put the worst possible phase upon the condition of the treasury, overlooking the important points in the statement of the secretary and the experts examined in arriving at their unwarrantable conclusions."

CARLISLE TAKES HOLD.

Mr. Foster Admits the Treasury Is Down to Bed Rock, but He Has Hopes.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The treasury department was Tuesday turned over to Secretary Carlisle by ex-Secretary Foster. The latter said this morning that the treasury was down to bed rock. Secretary Carlisle, when he assumed charge, had on hand $1,250,000 of free gold and a net balance of $25,500,000, of which $11,500,000 is in national bank depositories, $11,000,000 in subsidiary coin and $500,000 in minor coins. A telegram from New York says that the shipments of gold today aggregate $2,300,000. Arrangements are in progress to export $2,000,000 more by Saturday's steamer and $1,000,000 next Tuesday.

Mr. Carlisle finds himself confronted with a great responsibility to maintain the gold basis, and a man of less ability might find the task a very difficult one. It is probable that before he has been two days in his office he will find it necessary to choose between issuing bonds and entrenching upon the gold reserve. The ex-secretary said the department was now practically down to the gold reserve, there being less than two millions of free gold. He did not regard the situation as alarming, however, as all the excitement about the gold shipments appeared to have subsided. It was in a better condition than he expected at this time, and did not look as alarming as a week ago. He intimated, however, that Mr. Carlisle would have to trench upon the $100,000,000 gold reserve or else issue bonds. Mr. Carlisle, however, might, instead of that, use some of the reserve. He did not want to make any predictions as to what his successor would do, but he was confident that he would be able to preserve the gold basis.

Mr. Carlisle undoubtedly had a right to use part of the gold reserve. Besides the gold reserve, he had turned over to the new secretary about $29,000,000, consisting of national bank reserve, subsidiary coins and disbursing officers' balances. Against this are all the outstanding drafts, covering most of it, but not liable to be presented for payment at once.

"Congress," Mr. Foster said, "should have increased the whisky tax 50 cents. The demand for gold is perfectly regular. It is not speculative. Foreign countries need the gold. The only thing artificial or speculative in the situation was the effort made to keep the gold here. Our bankers borrowed $10,000,000 of gold to keep it here. That, of course, was to keep the market steady and not to meet business demands. There is nearly $500,000,000 of gold in this country."

If the department decides to issue bonds the step could be taken without loss of time, owing to the prelimary arrangements Secretary Foster made some weeks ago. He had $50,000,000 of bonds practically placed with Drexel, Morgan & Co., in England.

AMERICA ON THE SEAS.

THAT WAS HARRISON'S THEME AT INDIANAPOLIS LAST NIGHT.

The Ex-President Given a Rousing Welcome Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8.—Ex-President Harrison arrived home to-day and to-night he was given a royal reception at the State house. Mr. Harrison made an address which in part was as follows:

"If I should consult my heart I should say it had been 10 years since I bade you good-bye. Since I came to manhood I have had no other home than this. I am too old to make a new home. Our population has greatly increased. Wealth has been developed, and I believe that with this advancement there has been a development of the heart and home, which alone can make a people great. The nation has had growth. Within the past few weeks I had the pleasure of lifting over one of the greatest merchant steamships on the sea that flag of beauty that hangs before me. I regarded it as the pioneer of the return of the time when the American flag was seen in every sea, and the American navy was held in estimation by other nations. One week ago I had the pleasure of seeing the greatest ship that has ever been built in America, a battle ship which, when completed, would be able to cope with the greatest ship that England has upon the sea, float from her ways into the Delaware, with the name "Indiana" on her side. I return with the certainty that I had no other motive in my heart than the honor of the flag, the sacredness of the constitution and the prosperity of all our people. I come to you again accompanied by a great sorrow, but I trust, and your presence here gives me your witness, unattended by any shame growing out of the dischager of my public duties. Add to your kindness and to this great welcome which you have extended to me to-day the further kindness of excusing me from attempting to speak to you further. May God bless you all."

Hon. C. W. Fairbanks addressed Mr. Harrison in behalf of the assemblage. He said they came without distinction of party, creed, wealth or nationality to honor the man in whom they had a faith stronger than ever before. No malignant tongue could speak against him. He had firmly insisted on respect from other countries. The speaker referred feelingly to Mrs. Harrison's death. Governor Matthews made a neat address of welcome.

Fully 15,000 people were at the reception. During his speech Mr. Harrison was repeatedly cheered. Afterward Mr. Harrison shook hands with many of those present.

Mr. Harrison's entry of the city at noon was greeted by a perfect ovation. He was greeted by thousands at the station, and a procession escorted him about the city, his old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana having the place of honor.

AN IMMENSE FORTUNE.

A Story Which Recalls Eugene Sue's Great Novel.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The *Bessarabian News* publishes a remarkable story of the fortune left at the beginning of the century by an English Jew named Levi, resident in Bessarabia, to his widow and deposited by her in the Bank of England in 1803. The fortune is said to have been untouched since then, and to amount now to £60,000,000. Miss Humeric, an American, is said to have proved her right to one forty-fifth of the sum. The remainder, says the *News*, will go to Ann Finkelstein, nee Levi, wife of a jeweler in Ismail, at the mouth of the Danube.

TORIES IN GLEE.

They Will Use Stories of Increasing Irish Crimes Against Home Rule.

AUSTRIA TO INCREASE ITS ARMY.

This Would Strengthen the Triple Alliance.

GREAT DEVASTATION BY FLOODS.

LONDON, March 8.—The sensation of the week in and out of parliament has been Judge O'Brien's declaration at the Munster assizes that not only is crime increasing in County Clare, Ireland, but conviction of the criminals seem to be practically impossible. As Judge O'Brien is, above all, a just judge, without political bias, there is no gainsaying the truth of his words and the Tory journals are jubilant. The *Times* and *Standard* say that the lawlessness in County Clare has increased merely in anticipation of the passing of the home rule bill, and that should Ireland get a separate parliament the whole island would become the stamping ground of cutthroats and thieves.

Dr. Richard Kane in an interview before the meeting of Orangemen in Belfast on Thursday said that he had private information from the Western counties, which would be published shortly, that since February 13 theft had increased more than 40 per cent in all the rural districts, and that such crimes as laming and poisoning cattle, firing barns and assault had more than doubled in number. As Dr. Kane is the grand master of the Belfast Orangemen, his statements must be taken with a grain of salt. Nevertheless there is little doubt that a small increase of crime, such as is likely to come with any form of political agitation, has been apparent since the discussion of the home rule bill has progressed, among the rural Irish.

WILL BE NUTS FOR THE TORIES.

Although this increase has no connection with the prospect of an Irish parliament, it is likely to be exploited with much effect in England when the Nationalists, immediately after the second reading of the home rule bill, shall begin stumping Great Britain in opposition to the measure. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have for two weeks had their agents traveling through Ireland, collecting criminal statistics, which will be produced by these two Unionist leaders at the great anti-home rule demonstration in Albert hall, March 15.

The rage for numbers among the chiefs of the big armies on the continent has apparently taken possession of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. A dispatch from Vienna announces that the Austro-Hungarian army is likely to soon experience the introduction of the two-year term of service. The object of the change which the war department will recommend is to increase the army rather than to relieve the recruits. The nominal term of service in the Austro-Hungarian army is three years although the actual term varies between two and four years. About 107,000 recruits are now taken into the army annually, but by various devices the peace strength has kept some 40,000 or 50,000 men below the standard of 320,000. The plan now is to introduce 16,000 recruits annually and to have them serve annually with the colors. The peace strength will then be 324,000 against about 240,00 at present.

STRENGTHENS THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

This force together with the force to be placed at Emperor William's disposal by the German army bill will raise the peace footing of the triple alliance to 1,250,000 against the 1,350,000 men in the standing armies of France and Russia. On a war footing, moreover, the triple alliance eventually will be able to oppose 8,500,000 soldiers to the same number at the disposal of France and Russia. In reality the change will give a decided numerical advantage to Austria, Germany and Italy, as all of their troops will be readily available at the breaking out of a general war, while almost a third of the Russian troops will have to be transported great distances from Eastern and Southeastern Russia. The Austrian government will abstain from final action on the change until after the settlement of the fate of the German army bill, which, if it passes, is a condition precedent to the introduction in the Austrian parliament of a similar measure.

In Berlin the prospects of passing the army bill has brightened somewhat in consequence of an unexpected declaration in its favor by Baron Schorlemer-Alst, a leader of the Roman Catholics in the reichstag. At the German adelstag on Wednesday he spoke of the army as the glory and honor of Germany and recommended that no sacrifice be spared to strengthen it. This speech is believed to be good for some 80 clerical votes as the baron stands close to the vatican and would not have spoken so clearly had he not had some inspiration from Rome.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

In Western Russia and Eastern Germany enormous loss of property from floods is reported. In Hungary also the rivers are overflowing their banks, submerging villages and sweeping away thousands of cattle. The small river Raab has swollen to three times its usual size and has wrecked some 300,000 houses in the city of Raab and the surrounding districts. More than 50,000 acres of agricultural land have been laid waste. Near Orvina a small stream overflowed during the night and swept away two woodmen's huts. Two men, two women and seven children were drowned.

WOLVES LEAVE THE HILLS.

Driven by Heavy Snow Into the Villages of Luzerne County.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HAZELTON, PA., March 8.—For several days past the people of this town have been annoyed by the depredations of wild animals. Goats and dogs were killed nightly. The villagers were unable to account for this sudden slaughter of domestic animals. On Friday night John Girard, living at No. 4 Stockton, came up with what he thought was a pack of hounds. His dog gave chase, but to the man's surprise the dog turned and ran for home. The chase was watched with interest by Girard, until they neared the village. The dog was finally overtaken and before its master could come to the rescue his dog was torn to pieces. It became evident that ferocious animals were prowling about, and after arming himself he called several villagers to accompany him. A train on the Lehigh valley road had run into the same pack that killed Girard's dog and one of the animals was killed. Girard and his company found it. It proved to be the body of a wolf of enormous proportions. The villagers are aroused to a sense of the danger, and no one will venture out on the mountain road after dark. It is believed that the heavy snow has caused the animals to leave their haunts in Mt. Geager. They are ravenously hungry and much apprehension is felt.

A blizzard has been prevailing at Summit mountain, a few miles from here. Snow drifted to an immense depth and completely choked the railroad cuts. A passenger train which runs over the Lehigh Valley trains was snowbound for 12 hours. All other traffic over that branch of the road has been abandoned. Pennsylvania trains from Wilkesbarre are being run by way of Black Creek junction.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Jacob Kromer, a Leechburg Suspect, Arrested at Mt. Pleasant.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

LEECHBURG, PA., March 8.—Jacob Kromer, son of Nicholas Kromer, a hotel proprietor at Scottdale, Pa., was arrested at Mt. Pleasant Tuesday, charged with having been one of the men who tried to rob the bank here and shot W. C. Schafer. He was arrested in the house of his father-in-law, W. W. Hitchman. Constable N. K. Coller and J. G. Beale arrived this evening with the prisoner. The citizens turned out by the hundred, and the town was again thrown into the wildest excitement. The prisoner was taken before Justice J. B. Kifer, and demanded a hearing at once. He was taken to the lockup, and asked for an attorney. T. J. Vangeisen was sent for. After supper he was again taken before the justice, waived a hearing and was committed without bail. The information was made by Major J. G. Beale, who charges that on the night of February 21 Kromer tried to enter the bank in company with Chas. Sprague and Frank Murphy, and that the defendant shot Schafer. The revolver with which the shooting was done is described as being a 32 caliber.

Constable Coller and Mr. Beale deserve great credit in this capture. A day or two after the murder a pair of linen cuffs was found near the bank. Written on one was "J. Kromer, 315." On the other "Jacob Kromer," with the same figures. The same evening Major Beale received a letter from the proprietor of the Central hotel of Beaver Falls stating that there were three card sharps there on February 6. They registered as W. J. Ryan, Edward Foster and Jacob Kromer. In leaving they appropriated a 32-caliber revolver belonging to the landlord. The persons arrested answer the description exactly.

Kromer is married to a daughter of a prominent citizen of Mt. Pleasant. When arrested his wife stood with her back to the door and defied the officers to take her husband. Major Beale has strong evidence against the prisoner. He found letters from Ryan and Sprague from the Kittanning jail telling him who to secure as his attorney. When searched at the lockup there was found a large sum of money on his person, and a sleeping car berth, showing that he had attended the inauguration at Washington. The prisoner was taken to Kittanning to-night.

Neighbors of Kromer at Mt. Pleasant say that on the evening after the shooting they heard him say that he wouldn't be surprised if he were arrested, because he was so well acquainted with all the principals.

DALY BEATEN BY GIBBONS.

But It Took Thirty-One Hours to Do the Trick.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—There was more than the usual interest taken in the fight Tuesday between Austin Gibbons of Paterson and Mike Daly of Bangor, Me. Both men weighed in this afternoon. Both were below weight, 135 pounds, as Gibbons tipped the beam at 133 pounds, while Daly weighed a scant 134 pounds. An immense crowd of the admirers of the fistic art filled the house. Gibbons was the favorite in betting. Prior to the fight there was a preliminary bout of four rounds between Solly Smith of California and Owen Harney of New Orleans. If Smith does not do any better work than he did on this occasion he will stand but little chance with George Dixon, who is his superior in height, weight and science.

Austin Gibbons and Mike Daly commenced their battle at 9:30. Both were full of fight. During the minute's rest between the second and third rounds Charley Mitchell told Gibbons he would give him within $100 of the winner's end for his chance of winning and offered to bet $1,000 to 500 on Gibbons, which was taken by Jimmy Colville. For 31 rounds the men fought fiercely and bravely until Daly succumbed to the superior height and reach of Gibbons. The winner had the advantage of the fight from the start. In the eighth and ninth rounds Daly began to let himself out and was cheered loud and long. He knocked Gibbons to his knees, and in the twelfth round got first blood. Terrific fighting marked the battle. Both men were game to the last.

In the thirty-first round Gibbons rushed at Daly swinging hard on the jaw. Daly made two swings but missed both. They exchange good left-handers on the head. Gibbons gets in another jab and Daly comes back with a right swing on the jaw. Both are staggered. Gibbons swings his right on Daly's jaw, flooring him. The referee counted eight before he rose. Gibbons rushed at him, swung his right with all his strength. It reached Daly's chin, knocking him down again. Daly is unable to rise and the referee counted him out. Prof. Duffy declares Gibbons the winner amid great cheering. Time of fight two hours three minutes.

WEST VIRGINIA'S GOVERNOR.

MacCorkle Inaugurated With Plain Ceremonies at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 4.—Hon. W. A. MacCorkle was to-day inaugurated governor of West Virginia, and an entire new State administration was sworn in. The ceremonies attendant on the inauguration were simple. A reception and inaugural ball were given last night. To-day, with a small military escort and carriages containing the last and present officers and other prominent people, the governor was escorted to the capitol, where he delivered his inaugural address and took the oath of office. His inaugural address condemned the tendency toward a centralization of government and the destruction of the rights of the States, favors liberal railroad legislation for the development of the State, approved Governor Fleming's recent veto of the tax bill, and promised an honest and fair administration for all State institutions.

THIRTY-SIX FIRED MEN.

Many of Harrison's Nominations Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There were 36 nominations sent to the senate by President Harrison during the last session that failed of confirmation. Of this number one was rejected, that of John V. L. Findlay of Maryland, to be arbitrator for the United States on the Chilian claims commission. The name of G. M. Lamberson was substituted by the President, but no action was taken by the senate.

The most important nomination not sanctioned was that of Benton Hanchett of Michigan to United States circuit judge for the Sixth judicial district, to succeed Judge Jackson, who was confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court. Among the postmasters who failed of confirmation was W. S. Rose of Meadville, Pa.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

IRISHMEN AT BAY.

Redmond and Saunderson Almost Came to Blows in the Lobby Yesterday.

LONDON, March 8.—It is reported to night that Colonel Saunderson, grand master of the Orangemen and M. P. for North Armagh, has challenged William Redmond, Parnellite M. P. for East Clare, to a duel on the continent. When Colonel Saunderson, denounced the home rule members on last Thursday as defenders of criminals, Mr. Redmond challenged Colonel Saunderson to repeat the words outside the house. Colonel Saunderson offered to repeat the words anywhere, and after the debate he wrote a note to Mr. Redmond offering to repeat in the lobby what he had said. This evening Colonel Saunderson and Mr. Redmond encountered each other in the lobby. Mr. Redmond going up to the doughty colonel, said: "Do you accuse me and my colleagues of being murderers?" Colonel Saunderson, who, by the way, is not an Irishman, but a native of Scotland, coolly replied: "I know nothing of you, personally, but I accuse the Irish party of conduct leading to murder."

Both Redmond and Saunderson were angry, and confronted each other in a pugilistic attitude. Peers from the house of lords and members from the house of commons gathered around in expectation of seeing the first blood in the threatened civil war between the Ulsterites and the rest of Ireland. Just as the two seemed about to fall in friends came up and stepped between them, preventing the threatened blows. Colonel Waring, Conservative M. P. for North Down, and one of the strongest Loyalist leaders in north of Ireland, stood by Colonel Saunderson and succeeded in holding him from shedding Parnellite gore, while James J. O'Kelly, Parnellite, and formerly M. P. for North Roscommon, stood beside Redmond and restrained the aroused passions of the Irish champion. The lobby became rapidly crowded and the would-be combatants were hustled apart. Colonel Waring led Colonel Saunderson away to the library, Saunderson showing evidence of much excitement and anger. Mr. Redmond walked away from the scene amid shouts of "They shall meet at Boyne," followed by cheers and laughter.

Speaker Peel, hearing of the encounter, ordered a police inspector to the scene with instructions to arrest the man who struck the first blow. The inspector appeared toward the end of the quarrel, and after having warned both members of the nature of his instructions waited to see what happened.

THE CABINET INDUCTED.

Historic Departure in the Way of Administering the Oath.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The members of the new cabinet were sworn in Tuesday morning, except Secretary Gresham, who was sworn in yesterday. For the first time in the history of the government the heads of the departments assembled in the diplomatic parlor and together took the oath. At 11:15 Justice Field came into the room of the secretary of state on the arm of the Attorney General Olney and accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber, Representative Chas. O'Neill, the "father of the house," and B. B. Smalley, Democratic national committeeman from Vermont. The party went to the diplomatic parlor. There were present about 50 spectators. The new cabinet officers grouped themselves about a table, Justice Field and Secretary Gresham at the head. The secretaries then took the oath and each signed. A new Bible was used.

The officials in the war department were introduced to Secretary Lamont and Mr. J. Sterling Morton shook hands with those in the agricultural department and the weather bureau, in company with ex-Secretary Rusk. Attorney General Olney was presented to the United States supreme court this morning. Secretary Smith shook hands with the 2,300 employes of his department. Claude N. Bennett, Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Journal*, will act as private secretary to Mr. Smith.

Secretary Herbert and Postmaster General Bissell also took charge of their departmenst to-day.

THEY make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

THE largest, cheapest and best weekly paper in the United States. Only $1 per year. Don't miss one number. THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

D. W. Simpson	Walker's Mills
Jennie W. Frazier	Oakdale
Louis C. Fogle	Sterrett township
Mary M. Steffen	Wilkins township
Liberato Fagostina	New Haven, Conn
Bettina Santarcangelo	Brushton
Rodrigo Garcia	New York city
Mary Brook	Pittsburgh
Charles W. Woolslair	Pittsburgh
Grace G. Walker	Pittsburgh
Thomas Oswald	Mifflin township
Mary Cline	Franklin township
George Coles	Greensburg
Mary Roberts	Greensburg
Wm. J. Elliott	Pittsburgh
Mary A. Buchheit	Pittsburgh
Andrew McCullough	Sewickley
Nellie L. Simins	Sewickley
Max Rosenthal	Pittsburgh
Rachel Weistberger	McKeesport
John Keim	Mt. Pleasant
Belle Smitley	Mt. Pleasant
Wm. Foster	Pittsburgh
Lizzie M. Edwards	Pittsburgh
John King	McCandless township
Louise Groetzinger	Franklin township
Richard Hartwell	Homestead
Ellen A. Rabone	Homestead
Perry C. Cooper	Valencia
Minnie S. Langhurst	Richland township
John A. Wolbert	Chartiers
Savannah Devilling	Pittsburgh
John A. Barnet	McKees Rocks
Tillie Petrie	Robinson twp
Harry A. English	McCandless twp
Amanda C. Groetzinger	Franklin twp
Alfred H. Tait	Allegheny
Virginia M. Sweeney	Allegheny
James B. Scott	Pittsburgh
Susan C. Bailey	Pittsburgh
James E. Clark	Tarentum
Jennie Graham	Natrona
Anthony Ward	Pittsburgh
Annie May	Pittsburgh
James W. Mannis	Pittsburgh
Sadie Summerville	Allegheny
Max Gottlieb	Pittsburgh
Mary Seewald	Pittsburgh
Reese Thomas	Pittsburgh
Elsie A. Good	Allegheny
John S. Anderson	Braddock
Amanda Svenson	Braddock
Gardner Scott	Pittsburgh
Mary Scott	Pittsburgh
James W. Graves	Pittsburgh
Ellen A. Sanders	Pittsburgh
Wm. W. Mullin	Brushton
Edith Davis	Brushton
L. S. McKallip	Pittsburgh
Margaret M. Johnson	Pittsburgh
Geo. W. Moore	Turtle Creek
Lizzie M. Croft	Turtle Creek
Charles S. Balfour	Wellsboro
Jennie A. England	Allegheny
Wm. Dooner	Allegheny
Harriet Patchell	Allegheny
Knud Yorgensen	Duquesne
Anna S. [illegible]	Braddock
James C. McGrory	Pittsburgh
Alice Jones	Pittsburgh
Geo. G. Hester	Pittsburgh
Caroline Koehn	Allegheny
David C. Morrison	McKeesport
Mary Locus	Pittsburgh
John Barkhart	Willow Grove
Julia Heidmueller	Willow Grove
Charles E. Clark	McKeesport
Katie F. Clark	McKeesport
John Trudel	Sewickley
Elise Stumpf	Sewickley
Geo. F. Mitchell	New Castle
Maggie E. Doyle	New Castle
Wade Little	Pittsburgh
Katie S. Dewalt	Beltzhoover borough
Otto Johnson	Braddock
Olivia Benson	Braddock
James P. Finnegan	Duquesne
Sadie Thompson	Duquesne
James Prasky	Allegheny
Mary Hoffman	Allegheny
Abraham Nelson	Shaler
Jessie Tierney	McKeesport
Stuart E. Jack	Mifflin township
Mary J. Henry	Baldwin township
Paul Bonitz	Allegheny
Josephine Becker	Allegheny
John A. Bingham	New York
Annie Groetsch	Pittsburgh
Homer L. Reynolds	Wilkinsburg
Laura P. Crawford	Pittsburgh
George H. Coates	Pittsburgh
Carrie Bivan	Pittsburgh
John C. Dancy	Wilmington, N. C
Florence V. Stevenson	Allegheny

DIED.

BEILSTEIN—On Tuesday, February 28, 1893, at 1:45 P. M., GEORGE W. BEILSTEIN, brother of J. F. and Theodore Beilstein.

DUFFY—On Tuesday evening, February 28, 1893, CECILIA ADELE, daughter of James and Bridget Duffy, aged 1 year.

QUIGLEY—On Tuesday, February 28, 1893, at 3 A. M., JOHN QUIGLEY, aged 52 years.

REICHENBERGER—On Monday, February 27, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., GEORGE REICHENBERGER, beloved husband of Mamie Reichenberger (nee Yost), and son of Michael and the late Margaret Reichenberger, aged 25 years 5 months and 27 days.

ROBINSON—On Wednesday, March 1, 1893, WILLIE, son of William and Callie Robinson, aged 6 months.

SIGMUND—JACOB H. SIGMUND, beloved son of Jacob H. and Barbria Sigmund, aged 1 year and 11 months.

WATSON—Suddenly, on Monday, February 27, 1893, at 5:45 P. M., JAMES WATSON, in his 64th year.

GASS—On Tuesday, February 28, 1893, at 3:30 A. M., at his residence on West View avenue, near California avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, JOHN GASS, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

HICKEY—At Scottdale, Pa., on Tuesday, February 28, 1893, at 9:20 P. M., LIZZIE GUTHRIE, wife of Michael Hickey and daughter of Ellen and the late John Guthrie, in her 27th year.

SHER—On Thursday morning, March 2, 1893, at 8:30, SOPHIA, youngest daughter of B. Sher, aged 1 year and 1 month.

STOLTZ—On Wednesday, March 1, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., at Jeannette, Pa., aged 36 years, DORA, wife of August Stoltz, nee Walker.

WALLACE—At her late residence, Compromise street, Allegheny, on Wednesday, March 1, 1893, at 4:15 A. M., MARY A. WALLACE, nee Fulton, in the 32d year of her age.

BRIMMEIER—On Thursday, March 2, 1893, at 4:45 A. M., PETER A. BRIMMEIER, son of Mathias and Elizabeth Brimmeier (nee Kunz), aged 15 years 1 month 1 day.

DAY—On Tuesday, February 28, 1893, at 5 P. M., FRANK T. DAY, aged 26 years.

KIM—On Thursday evening, March 2, 1893, at 4 o'clock, ALPHONSE KIM, in the 48th year of his age.

KIRSCH—On Thursday, March 2, 1893, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., MARGARETH, wife of Louis Kirsch (nee Scherer), aged 18 years 11 months and 2 days.

BRYANT—On Friday, March 3, 1893, at 2 P. M., BERTHA J., youngest daughter of J. B. Bryant, aged 21 years.

CLARK—At Wilkinsburg, on Friday, March 2, 1893, at 2 A. M., LUELA MAUD, only child of H. S. and Eva Clark, age 1 year.

DUFF—On Thursdar, March 2, 1893, at 10:35 P. M., ROBERT DUFF, at his residence, 385 Center avenue, Pittsburgh.

FITZGERALD—On Thursday, March 2, 1893, at 8 A. M., PATRICK, son of Robert and Mary Fitzgerald, in his 18th year.

HERBSTER—On Friday, March 3, 1893, at 10 P. M., RINEHARD HERBSTER, in the 43d year of his age.

HOULAHEN—On Friday morning, March 3, 1893, at 1:15 o'clock, JOHN, husband of Johanan Houlahen, nee O'Conner, in his 46th year.

MARSHALL—Friday, March 3, 1893, at 7 A. M., WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, aged 53 years, son of John and the late Mary Ann Marshall.

McQUAID—On Friday evening, March 3, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., SARAH McQUAID, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Seifert, No. 249 High street, Allegheny, on Sunday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

McGONNELL—On Friday, March 3, 1893, at 7:15 P. M., at the Tremont hotel, 32 Diamond square, Pittsburgh, JOHN McGONNELL, aged 72 years.

WALTHER—On Friday, March 3, 1893, at 4 A. M., ANNA JOSEPHINE WALTHER, daughter of John G. Walther and Henriette nee Bauer, aged 33 years.

PETEREINS—On Friday, March 3, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., MATHILDA LEONORA, daughter of the late Valentine and Anna B. Petereins.

RUGAN—On Friday, March 3, 1893, at 1:45 P. M., JOHN RUGAN, in the 85th year of his age.

SEHMHAUS—On Friday, March 3, 1893, at 3 P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH K. SEHMHAUS, aged 67 years and 6 months.

BROWN—On Friday, March 4, 1893, at 12 P. M., at Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., D. O. BROWN, in the 50th year of his age.

McLAUGHLIN—On Saturday, March 4, 1893, at 8 A. M., REGINA SWEENEY, wife of James McLaughlin, aged 32 years.

REYMER—Suddenly on Friday morning, March 3, 1893, at 1:30 o'clock, PHILIP REYMER.

BYERS—Saturday, March 4, 1893, JOHN M. BYERS.

CLARE—On Sunday, March 5, 1893, at 8:15 P. M., GERTIE, daughter of Mary and the late Patrick Clare, aged 3 years and 4 months.

GILSON—On Monday, March 6, 1893, at 5:35 A. M., MILDRED, daughter of Patrick and Ellen Gilson, aged 1 year and 5 months.

HETZEL—On Sunday, March 5, 1893, at 1:20 A. M., JACOB HETZEL, aged 61 years and 9 months.

LEES—On Saturday, March 4, 1893, at 4:45 P. M., CATHERINA A., daughter of John and Annie Lees, in her 59th year.

McNALLY—On Monday, March 6, 1893, at 4 A. M., Mrs. JULIA McNALLY, aged 96 years.

McNICHOLOS—On Saturday evening, March 4, 1893, at 6 o'clock, MICHAEL McNICHOLOS, aged 26 years.

O'CONNOR—On Saturday, March 4, 1893, at midnight, MAURICE O'CONNOR, aged 27 years.

O'NEILL—Suddenly, Saturday, March 4, 1893, at 10:30 A. M., JAMES PALMER O'NEILL, Jr., only son of James Palmer and Elizabeth B. O'Neill, in the 3rd year of his age.

PENROSE—On Sunday, March 5, at 5 P. M., HOWARD, only son of George and Minnie Kauf Penrose, aged 5 months 7 days.

POGUE—On Sunday, March 5, 1893, at 4 A. M., JOHN POGUE, in the 80th year of his age.

WATSON—On Sunday, March 5, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., JAMES WATSON, husband of Dottie Watson (nee Clark), and son of the late James Watson of McKee's rocks, aged 31 years.

KEISER—On Monday, March 6, 1893, at 1:30 P. M., JESSIE B. KEISER, at her brother's residence, on Jane street, Southside, aged 21 years.

PRICE—On Sunday, March 5, 1893, at 11 P. M., WILLIAM PRICE, in the 34th year of his age.

PHILLIPS—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 7, 1893, at 1:15 A. M., JULIET, only child of C. J. and Margaret Phillips, aged 7 months and 11 days.

MANIUS—On Sunday, March 5, 1893, at 11:15 P. M., MARY G., wife of W. F. Manius and daughter of James and Elizabeth Morgan, aged 24 years 4 months and 5 days.

BALDWIN—On Monday, March 6, 1893, at 1 o'clock, A. M., DAVID BALDWIN, in his 81st year.

DAVIDSON—On Monday, March 6, 1893, at 1:15 P. M., NANCY CLARK, wife of Samuel Davidson, aged 61 years.

RODGERS—On Monday, March 6, 1893, ANNIE, daughter of James and Maggie Rodgers (nee Burke), aged 1 year 7 months 22 days.

SCHRADER—On Sunday, March 5, 1893, at 11 A. M., suddenly of pneumonia, at his residence, 272 Federal street, Allegheny, J. FREDERICK SCHRADER, aged 67 years 1 month and 8 days.

YOST—On Monday, March 6, 1893, at 1 A. M., MARY, wife of Peter Yost, nee Hartman, in her 67th year.

What Can Cuticura Do

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the Skin, Scalp, and Hair of Infants and Children, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They speedily cure itching and burning eczemas, and other painful and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases, cleanse the scalp of scaly humors, and restore the hair. Absolutely pure, agreeable, and unfailing, they appeal to mothers as the best skin purifiers and beautifiers in the world. Parents, think of this, save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "All about Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

B. & .B

We are showing very extensive assortments of these All-Wool SERGES in the new spring shades as well as the staple colors—light, medium and dark. Here's an indication of how this stock runs—**All-Wool Serges,**

38 inches wide	*50 cents*
45 inches wide	*50 cents*
46 and 50 inch	*75 cents*
50-inch	*$1.00*
50-inch	*$1.25*
52-inch	*$1.50*

Then, too, in the same department there's a special sale of all-wool CHEVIOTTE SERGES—38 inches wide, in full range of colors at 45c a yard.

This 45-cent price is not half price—neither are any of the above quoted prices—but the qualities at the price named you'll find to be so much better than are bought and sold every day as to make this special department of Serges of particular interest to you.

Write our mail order for samples.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW CARPETS

Many grievous and costly disappointments over the actual wear of Carpets have recently come within our observation where purchasers have been blindly led in the choice of Carpets and Rugs by so-called decorators who were without practical knowlege or experience in the durability of colorings and fabrics under our local conditions of wear.

We think it but reasonable that our many years of continuous experience and close observation of the wear of floor fabrics in Pittsburgh have made us competent advisers, as well as experts, in the selection of colorings and fabrics of Carpets, Rugs, and all floor coverings, with special reference to Pittsburgh wear.

Our assortment of Carpets this Spring is a wonderful one to draw upon because of its IMMENSITY, VARIETY and CAREFUL SELECTION for the wants of this region. You will find in no other Pittsburgh store so large a selection of

Oriental Rugs,
Axminsters,
Wiltons,
Velvets,
Moquettes,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrains,
Linoleums,
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MANUFACTURED BY VINCENT TRADE L·V·H MARK

MANUFACTURED BY SAXON BEAUTY TRADE L·V·H MARK

"VINCENT" KI
GLOVES, with Foste
Patent Hook, in a
the new shades,

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"SAXON BEAUTY
KID GLOVES, wit
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a superb quality,

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FLEISHMAN & CO
504-506-508 Market Street.
Mail orders promptly attended to.

DOCTOR
Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,
WHITTIER
814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.

CONTENTS—Dyspepsia and its causes. Experience of a sufferer. Liver complaint a twin disorder. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Food to be taken. Food to be avoided. Mailed free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years city treasurer.
no5-W-16

mh5-suw-2t-W1t

AN OLD MAN'S DARLING,

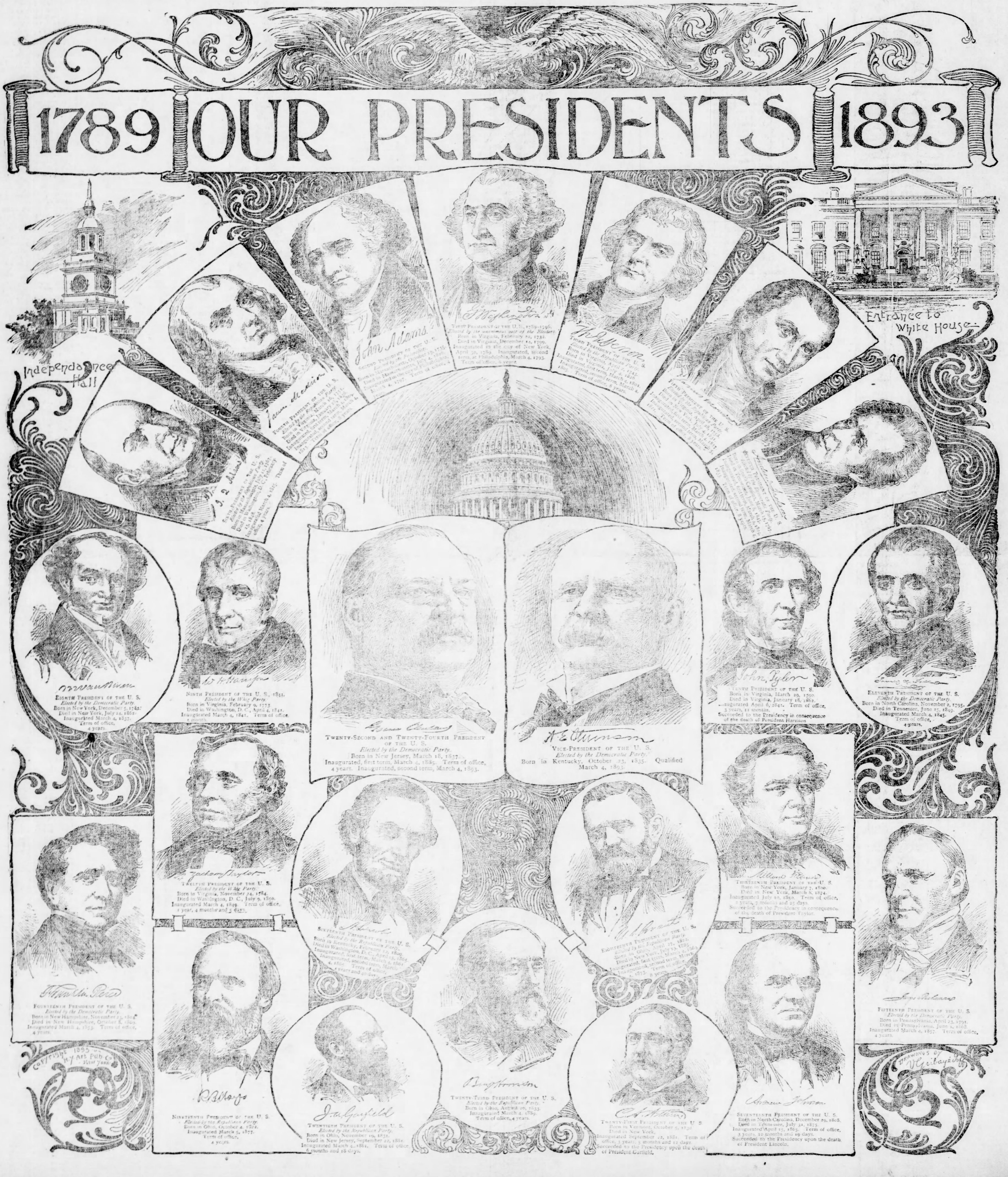
A young man's darling and the darling of all the ladies when they are suffering from a cold, dyspepsia, or in any way under the weather, is "Prince Regent," which is the very best whisky for medicinal purposes. To be had only at

McCULLOUGH'S HALF CENTURY HOUS
523 LIBERTY ST.,

Foot of Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, where you will find a full stock of the best Wines, Brandies, Whiskies and Champagnes in the market.

PART SECOND **THE WEEKLY POST.** PAGES 9 to 12

1789 OUR PRESIDENTS 1893



G. Washington
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE U. S., 1789–1796.
Elected by the unanimous vote of the Electors.
Born in Virginia, February 22, 1732.
Died in Virginia, December 14, 1799.
Inaugurated in the city of New York, April 30, 1789. Inaugurated, second term, at Philadelphia, March 4, 1793.
Term of office, 8 years.

John Adams.
SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Federalists.
Born in Massachusetts, October 19, 1735.
Died in Massachusetts, July 4, 1826.
Inaugurated in the city of Philadelphia, March 4, 1797. Term of office, 4 years.

Th. Jefferson
THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Virginia, April 2, 1743.
Died in Virginia, July 4, 1826.
Inaugurated, first term, March 4, 1801.
Inaugurated, second term, March 4, 1805. Term of office, 8 years.

James Madison
FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Virginia, March 16, 1751.
Died in Virginia, January 28, 1836.
Inaugurated, first term, March 4, 1809.
Inaugurated, second term, March 4, 1813. Term of office, 8 years.

James Monroe
FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Virginia, April 28, 1758.
Died in New York, July 4, 1831.
Inaugurated, first term, March 4, 1817.
Inaugurated, second term, March 5, 1821. Term of office, 8 years.

J. Q. Adams
SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Massachusetts, July 11, 1767.
Died in Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848.
Inaugurated March 4, 1825. Term of office, 4 years.

Andrew Jackson
SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Democratic Party.
Born in South Carolina, March 15, 1767.
Died in Tennessee, June 8, 1845.
Inaugurated, first term, March 4, 1829.
Inaugurated, second term, March 4, 1833. Term of office, 8 years.

M. Van Buren
EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Democratic Party.
Born in New York, December 5, 1782.
Died in New York, July 24, 1862.
Inaugurated March 4, 1837.
Term of office, 4 years.

W. H. Harrison
NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S., 1841.
Elected by the Whig Party.
Born in Virginia, February 9, 1773.
Died in Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841.
Inaugurated March 4, 1841. Term of office, 1 month.

John Tyler
TENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Born in Virginia, March 29, 1790.
Died in Virginia, January 18, 1862.
Inaugurated April 6, 1841. Term of office, 3 years, 11 months.
Succeeded to the Presidency in consequence of the death of President Harrison.

James K. Polk
ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Democratic Party.
Born in North Carolina, November 2, 1795.
Died in Tennessee, June 15, 1849.
Inaugurated March 4, 1845.
Term of office, 4 years.

Grover Cleveland
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Democratic Party.
Born in New Jersey, March 18, 1837.
Inaugurated, first term, March 4, 1885. Term of office, 4 years. Inaugurated, second term, March 4, 1893.

A. E. Stevenson
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Democratic Party.
Born in Kentucky, October 23, 1835. Qualified March 4, 1893.

Zachary Taylor
TWELFTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Whig Party.
Born in Virginia, November 24, 1784.
Died in Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850.
Inaugurated March 4, 1849. Term of office, 1 year, 4 months and 5 days.

Millard Fillmore
THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Born in New York, January 7, 1800.
Died in New York, March 8, 1874.
Inaugurated July 10, 1850. Term of office, 2 years, 7 months and 25 days.
Succeeded to the Presidency in consequence of the death of President Taylor.

Franklin Pierce
FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Democratic Party.
Born in New Hampshire, November 23, 1804.
Died in New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.
Inaugurated March 4, 1853. Term of office, 4 years.

James Buchanan
FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Democratic Party.
Born in Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791.
Died in Pennsylvania, June 1, 1868.
Inaugurated March 4, 1857. Term of office, 4 years.

A. Lincoln
SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809.
Died in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.
Inaugurated, first term, March 4, 1861.
Inaugurated, second term, March 4, 1865. Term of office, 4 years and 40 days.

U. S. Grant
EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Ohio, April 27, 1822.
Died in New York, July 23, 1885.
Inaugurated, first term, March 4, 1869.
Inaugurated, second term, March 4, 1873. Term of office, 8 years.

R. B. Hayes
NINETEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Ohio, October 4, 1822.
Inaugurated March 5, 1877.
Term of office, 4 years.

J. A. Garfield
TWENTIETH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Ohio, November 19, 1831.
Died in New Jersey, September 22, 1881.
Inaugurated March 4, 1881. Term of office, 6 months and 18 days.

Benj. Harrison
TWENTY-THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Elected by the Republican Party.
Born in Ohio, August 20, 1833.
Inaugurated March 4, 1889.
Term of office, 4 years.

C. A. Arthur
TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Born in Vermont, October 5, 1830.
Died in New York,
Inaugurated September 22, 1881. Term of office, 3 years, 5 months and 12 days.
Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of President Garfield.

Andrew Johnson
SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
Born in North Carolina, December 29, 1808.
Died in Tennessee, July 31, 1875.
Inaugurated April 15, 1865. Term of office, 3 years, 10 months and 19 days.
Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of President Lincoln.

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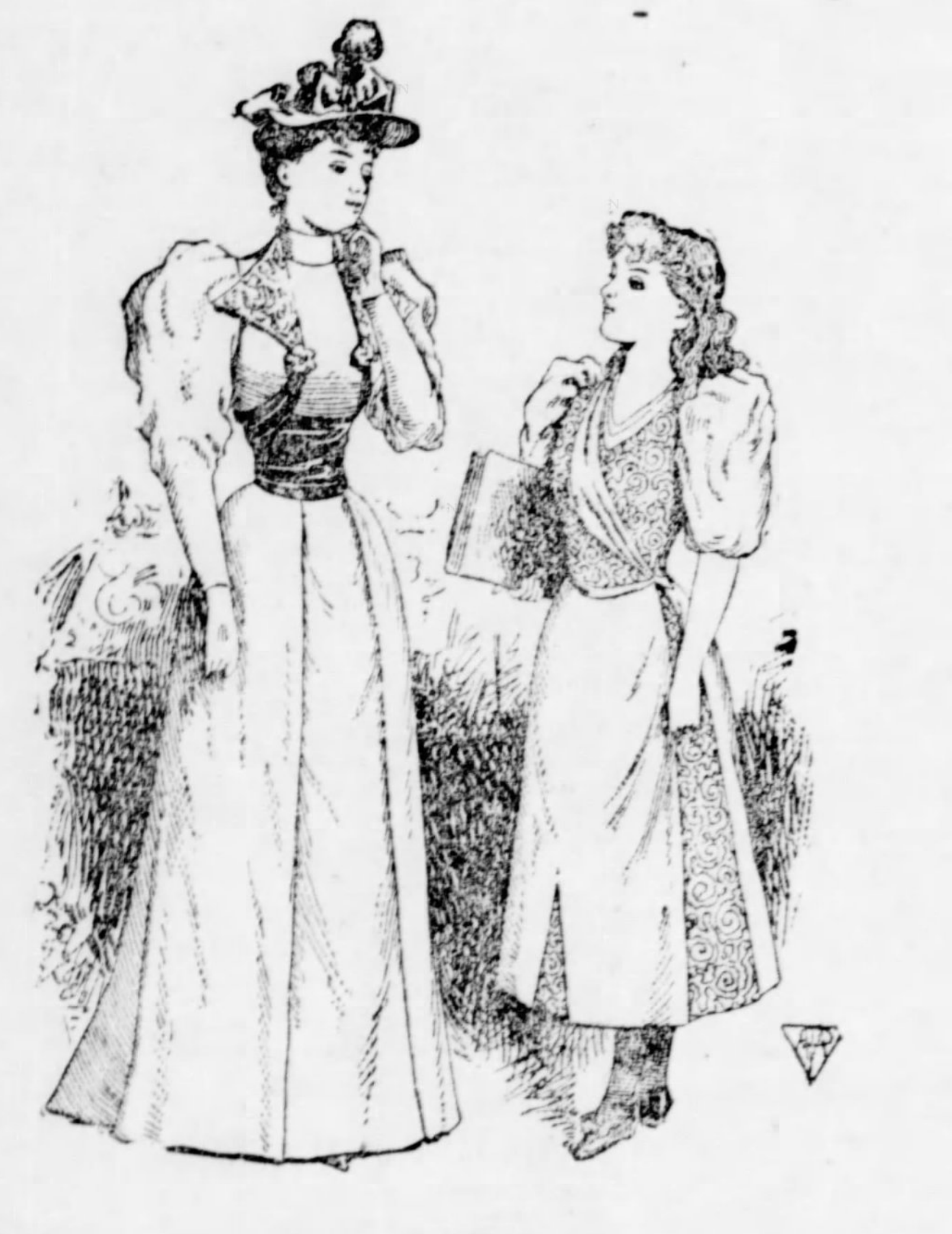
Drawings by V. Gribayedoff

The love and tenderness of a mother is one of the never old themes to form the subject of song and story, and there is hardly a magazine or paper published which does not at some time or other bring before its readers a homily on this subject, and end the article with advice to girls in general to make their mothers their confidants in everything, and to consider them the best gift God has given them, for all time. Now this advice is laudable to a degree, and while it might be classed somewhat with that of wives and husbands, rather superfluous, still it is better than nothing. But there is another side to the question, which is seldom or never considered, and which yet is fully as true in real life. It is a little bit of advice to those mothers whose love for their children scarcely outlived the years of babyhood.

Some people will say that no such mothers ever existed, but they do exist, and we need not go to the back alleys to find them, either. Of all emotions a mother's love is perhaps the most self-sacrificing. It is at the same time the most natural, being common to all animals, and therefore scarcely a product of civilization or intelligence. But beyond the instinct of tenderness and protection she feels for the tiny, helpless morsel which looks to her as its only light, some women never know maternal love. After a baby is able to walk it no longer receives the caresses and affection of infancy, and as the years go on, when the little heart needs the mother-love far more than during the first few months of life, that love is not withdrawn, perhaps, but becomes so unaccustomed to expression that it is no wonder it often dies of starvation.

When a girl grows up into girlhood, with the first dawning dreams of womanhood agitating her heart, her first instinct is to pour it out in confidence to some one. If that girl's mother has always made herself the loving companion of her child, she will be the one selected to hear all the girlish fancies and ideas, and if she is the mother she ought to be she will, without crushing the buds springing into life, give the benefit of her experience and matured knowledge to the young heart. On the other hand, if during childhood, fretful impatience, scoldings, frowns have been the principal intercourse between the mother and daughter, the latter will carry her confidence to some other source; frequently a girl as young and unwise as herself, and the strange, unreal glamor which will be cast over life by the two girlish onlookers cannot but be harmful to both.

This is only one type of mother; there are others and worse ones. It seems daring to topple over one of the most beautiful towers ever built by posts and songsters, but I fear mother-love is like everything else in the world, depending entirely on the person. If she is high-minded, pure of noble ideals, then her love will be likewise, and her daughter will show the effects; on the contrary, if she is selfish, irritable exacting, her love will partake of her narrow nature, and it is a result of Providence that sometimes such mothers have children who would be a credit to any parent.



AN AFTERNOON CALL.

A neat traveling, visiting or street gown of cloth and velvet is shown on the left, the revers of the little bolero vest being ornamented with embroidery. The young girl's dress is for afternoon or evening use, and is made of satin or silk, with bodice and panels of skirt richly embroidered.

BOYS' NEATNESS.

They Should Be Encouraged by Their Elders, and Not Ridiculed.

There are families all over our land in which the boys and girls keep along in all sorts of careless habits and ill-bred practices simply because they not only have no encouragment from their elders to do better but would certainly be made the subjects of ridicule if they attempted to change their ways. If the boy takes pains to brush his hair, keep his hands and finger nails clean, his shoes polished and his clothes free from dust, someone says "dandy dude" or "swell" and hints about "the best girl," or sneeringly whispers "ma's baby" or "pretty boy," then goes off into paroxysms of laughter. No sensible boy will willingly subject himself to such annoyances as these, and there is little wonder that, after a few such experiences, he grows careless and indifferent, and at last loses all regard for his personal appearance and grows up that most disagreeable of all creatures, a slovenly, untidy man, one who is tolerated from necessity, but not welcomed with enthusiasm. To most boys there comes an age when they would rather go grimy than take the trouble to keep their appearance neat, and when the opposite is the case they certainly deserve all the encouragement they can get. A few words of approbation will go a long way toward making a boy careful to be presentable on all occasions.

A WISE WOMAN.

Some of the Ways in Which She May Show Wisdom.

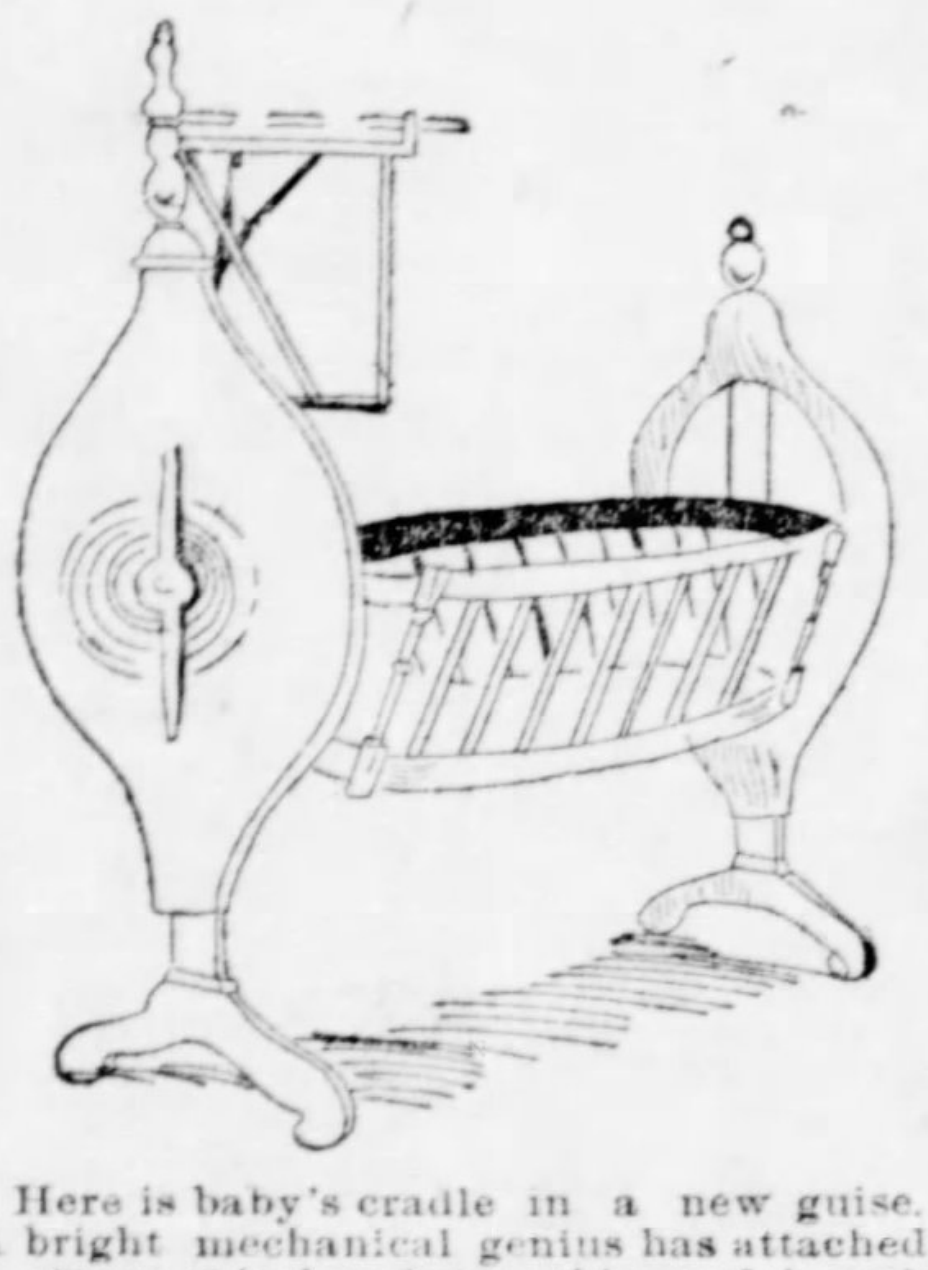
Were she as wise a woman as she often is good she would look about her to discover among her friends what women most successfully hold their own against the outside tempters of their husbands, writes Octave Thanet in a characteristic article on "That Man: Your Husband," in the February *Ladies' Home Journal.* She would throw her theories into the waste basket, and make a fresh set of facts seen by her own eyes. I think she would discover—this, at least, is what one humble observer has discovered—that unless a woman is interesting to a man she cannot permanently hold him.

I once knew a distinguished politician whose wife was his private secretary and best helper. Do you imagine they were bored if left alone for an evening? As a matter of fact their mutual affection was envied by other couples.

Many men, however, like to be distracted, amused, soothed. I even know one noble woman that became an amateur photographer to help her husband.

But a wise woman, again, has another quality, quite as necessary in friendship as interest; the quality that some one has called the oil of the machinery of life—tact. Such a woman is aware that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," and that her husband will love her and value her all the more for occasional losses of her society. "Let him go to his club, now and then," said the wife of the most devoted husband I know; "he always hears something amusing, and he likes to tell what he hears to me as much as I like to hear him!"

A Labor-Saving Cradle.



Here is baby's cradle in a new guise. A bright mechanical genius has attached a strong spiral spring to this useful article, which will rock the little one to sleep in the most approved fashion. The mechanism of the apparatus is said to be simple in construction, and not likely to get out of order readily.

THE LITTLE WOMAN.

She Gets All the Good Things of Life. Because She Is Little.

Don't you worry about the little woman! Just analyze her a bit before you waste any great amount of sympathy upon her. That baby mouth wasn't made in vain. Ever see one of these little women stand up in a street car, or carry her own parcels home, or get in or out of a carriage without having half a dozen men run to assist her? And all just because she is a little woman, and has that helpless, imploring look, as if she couldn't stand the least bit of trouble in the world. And every man feels sorry for her, and is ready to extend his sympathy and assistance. I've watched her—I've made a study of her tricks and her ways. She just looks at a man out of those appealing eyes and he would walk over red-hot plowshares to assist her. When I am born again I want to be one of those meek, helpless, sorrowful-eyed little women, and be helped to all the good things of life because I look so small and sweet and helpless. Little woman! Little humbug!

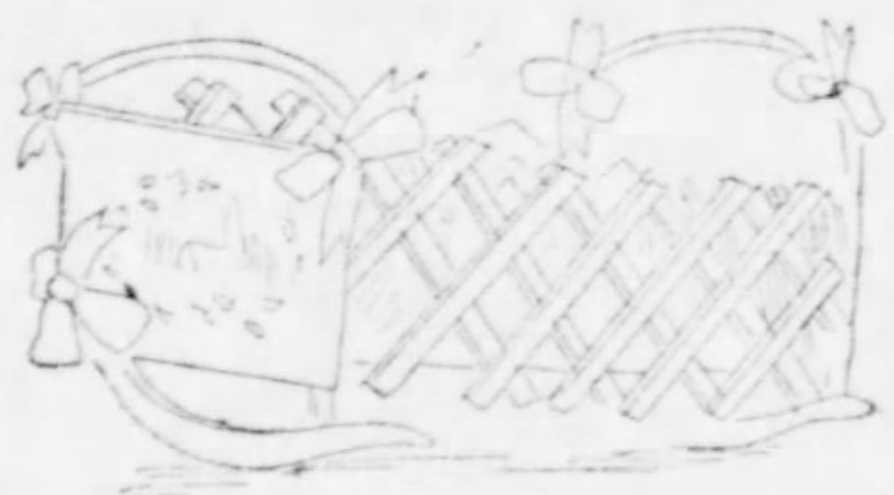
UNIQUE NEWSPAPER HOLDER.

A Doll's Bedstead Converted Into a Useful Article.

From the Season.

Perhaps the most amusing metamorphosis among our ornaments is the transformation of a doll's bedstead into a newspaper holder. The lattice sides may be closed or opened at pleasure, while the plain wooden ends present an excellent surface for a pretty picture, the framework being trimmed with colored ribbon and bows.

NEWSPAPER HOLDER—CLOSED.



NEWSPAPER HOLDER—OPEN.

AMERICAN ETHICS.

Some of Our Social Laws Different From Europe's.

To lay down any law of restriction or limitation for the American girl with regard to receiving calls without the presence of a chaperone in her own home, from a young man with whom she associates by her parents' sanction, would be to revolutionize a state of things firmly established long before the political liberties of our republic had been secured, writes Mrs. Burton Harrison in the third paper in her series of "The Well-Bred Girl in Society," in the January *Ladies' Home Journal.* Her parents or guardian, her own good sense, her circumstances of residence and opportunity, the custom of locality must decide for her how and when to be at home to such a visitor. In the crowded social life of a great city, calls from men are more infrequent, more ceremonious than in the leisurely atmosphere of less formal communities, and are made more often upon the ladies of a family collectively than upon the young girl of the household alone. A point to be touched upon is the confusion that exists in the minds of some young girls about the limit of receiving gifts from young men. Conventionality has established, without inscribing it formally upon her rolls, that no well-bred young woman shall accept at the hands of a man not her relative, presents other than books, music, flowers or bon-bons. To bestow personal ornament is the privilege of the accepted lover alone, to receive it from any other, the index, on a girl's part, of lack of knowledge of the first principles of social ethics.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

Tactful Consideration Necessary Between Hostess and Guest.

Now, the secret of true hospitality is to adapt yourself to the whims and inclinations of your guests rather than mapping out a fixed program that they are expected to follow to the letter. If they enjoy reading let them revel in the library; if ill-health or fatigue keeps them in their room do not annoy them by over-attentions, yet show a kindly consideration that will prove that they are not forgotten.

If the hostess suggests anything that the guest has no desire to participate in, the request should be received graciously, and no show of disappointment or ill-humor displayed. When the time comes for departure it is decidedly rude to unduly urge a longer stay, though there need be no lack of hospitality in the adieu and kindly wishes that speed the parting guest. In every particular let the desires of the visitor be of paramount importance, and you will have learned the simple secret of true hospitality.

Good Exercise.

Exercise in moderation is what brings about the gradual perfection of one's proportions. The system of inhalation and exhalation will be more beneficial in producing a beautiful chest and throat than the contorting with all the dumb bells or Indian clubs that ever existed. Undue exercise is far more likely to result disastrously than pleasantly. Walk, dance, row, play tennis, swing dumb bells if you will, row or ride, but do each and every one in a sensible way, instead of carrying to extreme your methods of beautifying yourself, for unless moderation is observed the result will not pay for the trouble taken.

Rings and Gloves.

Don't wear your rings under your gloves unless you remember to have them thoroughly examined twice a year, is the advice given by a jeweler. The constant friction wears out the tiny gold points that hold the stones in place, and unless strict attention is paid to them they become loose in a very short time.

DRESSES IN WASHINGTON.

The Gay Capital Is Now the Place to See Fashions.

LENTEN GOWNS NOT VERY PENITENTIAL.

They Have More Color in Them Than Is Customary.

SOME SPRING FIXINGS AND FANCYINGS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The center of interest just at present is only moderately entertaining as regards clothes. It promises to be less than moderately entertaining in future, for the people whose business it is to amuse the public through the newspapers have little hope of inside gossip from the ladies of the new administration. Mrs. Cleveland has already taken, and taken with emphasis, the position that a woman of refinement doesn't allow these United States to know much about her personal affairs. She has declined beforehand to let the correspondents make "space" out of her, and the example she sets is certain to be followed. This is not going to be a chatty four-year period, and so before the season of silence sets in it may be said for the comfort of the curious that Washington is not, never has been and until some radical change in social customs takes place never will be a place of particular gorgeousness dressing. The people who have come from New York for the inaugural ball have carefully avoided bringing their smart clothes. A wise economy has dictated the use of attire they were willing to wear once and never wear again.

AT A LENTEN DINNER.

Mrs. Stanford is one of the women in this city who puts most cash into clothes. She is never seen in public except in the richest and most costly of materials. She has a fortune in diamonds and another in laces, and the easiest way to characterize her toilets is to let one she wore at a recent reception speak for itself, it being well able to speak most eloquently. Plum-colored satin began the oration, with its full skirt seven or eight yards round finished at the bottom with black satin quillings and finished as to the bodice with loose silken folds across the bottom held by chains of jet falling from a big medallion and caught up under either arm. A long black silk sash was twisted about the waist and fell with jet pendants to the floor. Huge puffed sleeves continued the address and purple amethysts and diamonds brought it to a triumphant conclusion.

THE LENTEN PROMENADE.

The grays of Mrs. Wanamaker and the violets of Mrs. Elkins and the ruby reds of Mrs. Noble have ceased to agitate the country, and while the tastes of the ladies of the new cabinet are impressing themselves upon the people the gowns of Mrs. Cleveland are of prime interest to all women to whom frocks are of any interest at all.

Mrs. Cleveland has had made in New York a number of evening gowns and reception dresses which illustrate strikingly the difference between the beautiful but inexperienced girl who married the president during his former term of office and the equally beautiful but more mature woman who again becomes the White House's mistress. Mrs. Cleveland used to dress in glaringly bad taste. It is pardonable to say this because she has learned better and dresses in exquisite taste to-day.

Prominent among the costumes she will wear in Washington when she goes out in public in this city is a dress of silver-colored corded silk with duchess lace to trim the low bodice and deep duchess lace flounces about the trained skirt, caught up with clusters of violets.

An empire dress of pale vieux rose brocade is even more striking, with its big empire sash and sleeves of duchesse satin in a deeper shade. Lace flounces and diamonds are the accessories.

A tea gown, which is likely, perhaps, to be more in evidence at present, is rather odd of design, being of corded black silk, with a skirt full of black ostrich feathers. A black velvet ribbon sash and huge leg o' mutton sleeves go to its finishing.

One of Mrs. Cleveland's street dresses is of petunia cloth, with jet embroidery, cream guipure lace and large velvet sleeves. The big hat and muff en suite are trimmed with Parma violets and a cavalier cloak of purple velvet is the cold weather accompaniment.

Lent is not kept very rigidly here, and dress is the more elaborate. At an afternoon tea a day or two ago notables past, present and to come mingled most amiably over their steaming cups, fragrant of lemon. Mrs. Dolph wore a dark green brocade frock, figured with clusters of tiny pink roses. It was laced up the back, and had a Watteau plait from the shoulders; the empire bodice had a pale pink crepe chemisette, the waist outlined with green velvet and an odd fringe in pinks and greens. Festoons in the same colors trimmed the chemisette, and the green velvet sleeves showed under sleeves of puffed crepe de chine.

A young bride who was spending her honeymoon at the capital wore a white princess robe of silk veiled with long cobwebby breadths of tarlatan. It had short puffed sleeves edged with a fringe of pearl chains and a low bodice with large revers coming in points over the sleeves and edged with white feather trimmings.

Mrs. Carlisle was in blue silk, brocaded with silver flower and trimmed with heavy silver cords.

A pinky fawn silk was one of the prettiest things in evidence, with moss green velvet bodice and sleeves. The full skirt just touched the floor and was trimmed with bands of velvet from the waist down.

Lenten costumes for the sewing classes and lectures are not so penitential as they might be. An art green cloth was the material of one I noticed the other day, embroidered in gold and heavy silk and worn with a dark green velvet mantle, trimmed sable tails.

Another frock was one of stone gray cloth, the skirt edged with dark mink and the bodice made with a brown velvet yoke back and front, edged with mink top and bottom. The big sleeves and deep velvet cuffs, edged with fur, and the pocket had two deep capes, with mink pendants.

It's too early to say very much yet about any but the simple spring gowns. Some things are settled, and more are not, by any manner of means. The dressmakers at this season imitate the example of theater managers at special matinees and try fashions on the dog, to speak vulgarly. Styles are issued, that is to say, experimentally. Some take and become the leading spring models; some don't take and are withdrawn. Nobody knows yet which the dog will take to and which he will chew.

It is generally believed, however, that the dog has accepted reversible cloths and short cloths and short capes and dress goods 52 inches wide. Nothing short of 52 inches is of much use, in fact, in the making of the new skirts, which are full all around and have but one seam.

Six yards and a half is the accepted circumference with the conservative dressmaker. These are they who scout hoops but pin their faith to horsehair as a dress extensor and skirt stiffening. The crinoline situation is queer. The opposition has collapsed because of business. Crinoline advertises, therefore crinoline is to be respected. At the same time crinoline has been somewhat frightened and comes forward less aggressively than a month ago.

The funny thing is that everybody who tries it likes it. No sooner is the bugbear beheld face to face than straightway it develops the features of a friend. It's so new that it's picturesque, that's the secret of it, a secret whose importance cannot be overestimated. One or two New York dressmakers are making costumes to be worn over hoops. All of them are making costumes to be stiffened with horsehair. The progress may be from horsehair back to limp skirts, but the progress in former crinoline periods has been from horsehair to steels. But time will tell.

A LENTEN TEA GOWN.

The wraps are marvels of lace and jet embroidery. Velvet also for the favorite material triumphs over the seasons. The mantle at which I was looking this morning was a tight fitting velvet jacket to the waist and cut off short there. About the throat was a great ruff turning over instead of standing up, and ending in a huge bow on the bosom with long ends reaching to the knees. On the shoulders were plaited frills and below them lace elbow sleeves.

More novel, perhaps, was a loose black silk coat with a yoke embroidered with jet from which hung longs ribbon pendants in broad stripes in front and behind. Enormous leg-o'-mutton sleeves in peach velvet went well with the tiny black toque which was showy with the coat and crowned over it with its standing feathers.

Similar but richer was a loose black velvet cape heavily embroidered with silver and hanging to the hips in full folds. A short pointed cape, open back and front, with a lace ruff was the neck finishing.

ELLEN OSBORN.

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Useful Recipes For the Kitchen Cook-Book.

GLACED SWEET POTATOES.—For 12 people use nine sweet potatoes of good size, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and one tablespoonful of water. Boil the potatoes 50 minutes, then take them from the fire and pare them. Cut them in halves, lengthwise. Season them generously with salt. Place them, flat side down, in a dripping pan. Put the sugar and water in a soup plate and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Now add the butter and stir over heat until this is melted. Baste the potatoes with this liquid and place the pan in a hot oven for 20 minutes. The potatoes should be brown and glossy when they come from the oven.

FIFTEEN-MINUTE PLUM-SAUCE DUMPLINGS.—Canned plums—green gage, golden drop, or damsons—may be used. Heat to boiling point, adding one cupful of sugar to each quart of fruit. Roll thin some raised dough—yeast bread dough preferred. Cut into small squares, drop them upon the boiling plums, cover, and cook 15 minutes. Serve warm.

SUNDAY CAKES.—When making out the light loaf bread for the baking-pans reserve a sufficient quantity of the raised dough to make one large loaf. Have in readiness one cup of dried apple, chopped fine, and soaked in water over night. Pour off the water, add half a cup of New Orleans molasses to every two cups of chopped fruit, heat until they reach boiling point, cool, and work into the dough. Bake in one loaf, or in quart fruit-cans, letting them rise until twice their size before baking. A little ginger flavor is an addition to the prepared apple.

LUNCHEON CAKES.—Melt one pound of maple sugar and set in a warm place. Mold prepared bread dough (raised yeast dough preferred) into smooth loaves. Cut off small portions, roll thin and mark out into long strips. Twist into fanciful shapes, fry in hot lard to a light brown, drain each cake and dip into the hot maple sugar until well glazed. The cakes may be cut into rounds, and their centers cut out with a small baking powder can, if preferred.

LEFT-OVER egg-yolks may be kept fresh if covered with ice-cold water. Pour the water gently over them, that they may not be broken. By changing the water every day they may be preserved fresh and sweet for two or three days, even in hot weather.

SPICE CAKE.—One cup brown sugar, one-half cup molasses, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one cup thick, sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful allspice, 3½ cups flour, one pound of raisins. Seed and chop the raisins, dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of hot water, add it to the molasses, then add the cream, sugar and flour; beat well, add spices and the raisins well floured. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

THE BEST DUSTER.

An Important Little Article in the Housekeeping Line.

As a general duster, the feather brush is not to be thought of, as it is only fit for the dusting of walls, over doors, pictures, etc., or any place that cannot be conveniently reached with a cloth. It is not to be recommended for the face of pictures or mirrors, as it is apt to scratch the glass.

A soft silk cloth makes a nice duster for mirrors and pictures, and for nice, highly-polished furniture there is nothing better. Scrim makes a good dusting-cloth, and old calico is used by many in preference to anything else. A damp cloth is the best of all dusters, although many women will not use one on any account, claiming that it injures the polish on the furniture. This objection is absurd, for, if the cloth is clean, it will not harm the furniture in the least. To be sure, it may remove the gloss, but this can easily be brought back when the surface of the wood is dry by rubbing hard with a dry, soft cloth. The advantage of the damp duster is that, instead of allowing the dust to fly about the room, it takes it all on the cloth and thereby keeps it from settling anywhere else.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF PARIS.

They're Poor Things Judged by American Standards.

VENALITY SHOWN BY THE PANAMA TRIAL.

It Is the Custom to Sell the Editor's Influence.

THE TRUTH IS BUT LIGHTLY REGARDED

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST:

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Among the many institutions more or less discredited by the great Panama scandal there is not one which appears in a worse light than the French press. This medium of popular enlightenment, the guide and guard of the people, as it ought to be, is shown to have been subsidized in the interests of a mammoth fraud by which money has been sucked in millions out of the pockets of rich and poor alike. Not only this, but it is convicted morally of levying blackmail upon the promoters of this fraud. It did more than simply receive that which was offered to it. It was not passively bribed to puff this enterprise; it was an aggressive claimant for bribes. It seems really to have been a leader in that band of social brigands who, as Charles de Lesseps so graphically put it, went at the directors with drawn knives, and in true highway style, demanded their money or their lives. Happily this does not apply to all the Parisian newspapers. There were honorable exceptions. Not enough, however, to redeem the craft from disgrace, or to turn the sharp edge of censure from the French press considered as an institution.

To American thought these revelations are all the more astounding because, as it appears at present, no steps are to be taken to punish them. The papers involved pursue their career as though nothing had happened. Editors and publishers, far from feeling themselves disgraced, seem rather to be taking pride in the excellent management they displayed. We have not discovered either that there is any marked indignation toward them on the part of their deluded constituency, the great French public.

VIEWED WITH LENIENCY.

Popular sentiment may change after a time, but at present it seems to look upon this latest expose of the venality of the press with remarkable leniency; almost, in fact, with indifference. Nor is it difficult to account for this. Judged by its own recognized standards the French press has only acted in this instance as it usually acts, and has done nothing but what is strictly proper. Its columns are always for sale. Between advertisements and editorial puffs the line of demarcation is very dim, and in many papers it vanishes completely out of sight.

It could hardly be said, perhaps, that it is customary for French newspapers to sell their influence to schemes of fraud. But they constantly sell it for ordinary business purposes, and many of them are bought up regularly by agents of the government. This is no secret, and we have not heard that either the government, the newspapers, or anybody else concerned, has any feeling of shame on the subject. As regards the papers, they openly advertise that they will publish what is sent to them, and the rates are given. The tariff in ordinary cases is from $3 to $8 a line, and it is understood, of course, that what is put in at these rates will appear in ordinary reading matter, with the tacit indorsement of the journal which publishes it.

SOCIETY AND ART SUBSIDIZED.

Even society and the great world of art are subsidized in this fashion. You may be quite sure that every notice you read of a wedding party, a society ball, or a theatrical performance, has been paid for at a steep rate, and as to the many disguised mercantile "ads" which the papers palm off upon the reading public, everybody understands—at least every well informed person in France does—that as a rule they will be indifferent, effusive or superlative in their terms accordingly as the client may have approximated to these degrees in the necessary cheque furnished for pre-payment.

Here is a good introduction, though not a very flattering one, to a few notes upon the French press in general. By this we mean emphatically the Parisian press, for whether Paris is France in any other sense or not, it certainly is in this. Outside of this city there are scarcely any papers worth naming, and what is more to the point, we should findt none in Paris itself worth naming if we judged them by American ideals. The ordinary size is four pages, the paper used being wretchedly poor and the appearance and make up hardly equal to that of our average *Shanty-town Gazette.* Parisian newspapers have been divided into two classes, the grave and the gay, with the *Temps* as the representative of the former and *Figaro* as the best type of the latter. Needless to say that in the gay capital of France newspapers of a decidedly frivolous bent are largely in the ascendant, and it may be taken equally as a matter of course that the sort of gaiety which is most predominant has a decidedly personal flavor, with not a little admixture of scandal in it.

NO ENTERPRISING PAPER.

As to the serious journals, those which make a pretense of being real newspapers and of keeping their readers in touch with current events, one can only say, judging again from the American standpoint, that the Paris newspapers which aim at this object fall woefully wide of the mark. Enterprise and freshness are two words of which they seem quite ignorant. For foreign and provincial items they depend almost entirely upon news agencies. In fact only a few are subscribers even to these; the great mass get what little outside news they deign to publish by clippings which are often venerable with age. Not one of them has a correspondent in the United States, and when the reader only thinks that representatives of the American press are to be found in every country under the sun, and that the columns of American papers teem with European correspondence, much of it from France, he will have before him the data for a fair comparison between American newspaper enterprise and that poor apology for the real thing which goes by this name in the largest city of the European continent.

We had thought the English papers slow enough, and everybody knows they are heavy enough, with their ponderous leading articles, their solemn regard for unimportant details, and their page after page of closely set advertising matter. The English papers, however, do at least give you the news of the day. In fact, they give you a fair resume, excepting from our side of the Atlantic, of the news of the world.

SENSATION THE THING.

But the Parisian press does not give anything like a fair summary of the news of France; not even of Paris. It is against its policy to do so. With these French papers news is a mere incident. The great thing is to make a sensation, and the next, to afford examples of fine writing, while another very obvious purpose is to enable scribblers to write themselves into notoriety, which they can do more easily in France than either in England or America, because, as a rule, all articles here are signed.

Perhaps, though, we ought to revise this classification, and say that French papers are run chiefly to make money, and to do this by whatever means may promise the surest and quickest returns. Speaking of advertisements in English papers, it is anything but pleasant to take up the London *Telegraph* and find its eight pages—as we have done many times—divided off into five for advertising matter and three only for what a fellow wants to read. It is also exasperating to find long-winded editorials where you would like to see bright allusion to passing events. But in England you are never puzzled to know where the advertisements break off and the editorial opinions begin, whereas in France this is a form of perlexity which, like the poor, is with you always.

WITH FRENCH FLAVOR.

What Parisians read must have the genuine Parisian flavor about it. That is, it must be very highly colored, must deal largely with intrigue, must mirror in a light fashion the gossip and movements of society, and must be interesting and piquant, even if facts have to be perverted to make it so. For what Parisians desire to have served up to them is not facts primarily, but articles which, with just enough basis to give an air of probability to what is said, shall gratify a prurient taste and appeal strongly to the imagination. And one cannot help observing, apropos of this, that if the naked truth were more common in Parisian papers, and the nude figure less so in its art galleries and print shops, this big city would have more to boast of than she has at present; certainly so on the score of morals.

Which reminds us, however, that salacious court proceedings are not nearly so much a feature in French newspapers as they are in English. This, because the law interposes in France to prevent such degrading publications. The testimony in divorce suits is never published; editors and readers alike have to content themselves with the findings in such cases. In England, on the contrary, you get such slush by the wagon full, the newspapers there—even the best of them—going to such lengths, when the law on the publication of evidence allows them, that they are called to order sometimes by even the salacious press of this city on the Seine.

QUANTITY VS. QUALITY.

The newspapers of Paris are in quantity altogether out of proportion to their quality. Their name is Legion, and when one thinks how venomous many of them are, how spiteful in their attacks on character, and how destitute of high moral tone, it is impossible not to think of those malign agencies, by whom, as a certain good book tells us, that name was first appropriated. But, if a diabolical Philistinism can ever be excused, Parisian newspaper men may surely plead a partial palliation in the fact that they hold themselves personally responsible for what they write. The trouble about duels, however, is that they kill off so few. We used to think duelling a horrible practice; since studying it in France we are convinced that it is harmless, quite so, to the participants, and to the general public a decided source of amusement. The only pity is that too often editors are treated to the safe diversion of a "personal encounter" when they should be more properly treated if they were hurled behind prison bars or subjected to a heavy fine.

With other improvements it is to be hoped that the poor reporter will be better renumerated. At present he works mostly on approval; that is, he gets so much a line if his copy is accepted. A newspaper reporter in Paris, who gets from $50 to $75 a month by legitimate means, is well off. To do this he must have several papers on his list, and as things go now, must turn out a very spicy article of work.

HENRY TUCKLEY.

RAPID TRANSIT.

How It Is Possible to Travel in the Near Future.

Springfield Union.

The time is coming when we shall board a railway train for Boston or New York and get there before we get settled into our seats for a nap. A rapid transit road is building between Vienna and Buda-Pesth, and an electric locomotive is being constructed which will cover the distance between the two cities at the speed of 125 miles an hour. An electric railroad is projected between Paris and Brussels, a distance of 192 miles, which will be traversed in 80 minutes, or at the speed of nearly 150 miles an hour, and trains will be running within two or three months. The electric road now building between Chicago and St. Louis, a distance of 250 miles, is likely to be an object of national interest, inasmuch as it is hoped to have it in operation before the world's fair is over.

THE USUAL RESULT.

Prohibition in Dakota a Good Thing For Liquor Dealers.

New York Sun.

Prohibition seems to be a surprising success in North Dakota, from the liquor dealers' viewpoint. Bishop John Stanley of that State says: "Wholesale liquor dealers have informed me that their sales in this State are nearly three times greater now than formerly. Railroad and express men bear testimony to the truth of the liquor dealers' statement. Commercial travelers tell the same story. Hotel men who have no 'blind pig' annex scarcely know what to do with the empty whisky bottles left in the rooms by guests. Farmers who formerly took a drink or two while in town now keep a jug or five-gallon keg at home and tipple continually." This has a familiar sound, as of an echo from the pine woods of Maine and the prairies of Populist Kansas.

Papered With Postage Stamps.

The little village of Bersted, near Bognor, possesses a unique curiosity in the form of an inn room papered with postage stamps. The apartment is fancifully decorated with many descriptions of used stamps, and even the passage leading to the room is similarly papered. Some five years was occupied in making the collection, which numbers some thousands of stamps. The room being completed in 1887, it was naturally given the name of the "Jubilee Stamp Room." Indeed some members of the royal family interested in the collection, are said to have added to it a number of stamps on their own account.

FOR SINGLE WOMEN.

An Immense Hotel Soon to Be Erected in New York For Maiden Ladies.

MONEY READY AND PLANS MADE.

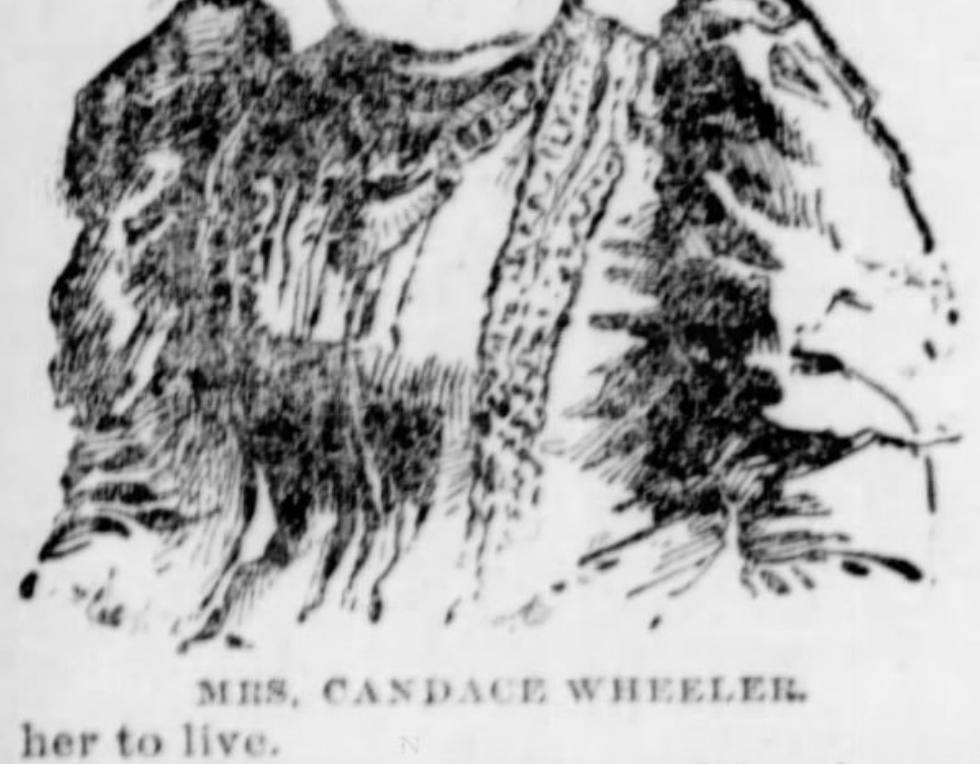
No Ridiculous Restrictions or Offensive Espionage Tolerated.

UNDER FEMININE MANAGEMENT.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

NEW YORK is going to have an apartment house for women, and, considering the 5,000 women artists, musicians, journalists, bookkeepers, stenographers and students scattered around in dingy boarding houses and dark flats, there is certainly great need of at least one commodious structure that shall be well lighted, well ventilated and well appointed, where womankind can have freedom and comfort at a moderate cost, and where climbing stairs—that bane of woman's health and consumer of woman's strength—shall give way to the restfulness of an elevator.

It is a peculiar fact that, while all avenues of work and study have been opened up to woman and she has demonstrated her ability to earn her own living and take care of herself, there has never been any cognizance taken of her individuality, no place provided for her to live.



MRS. CANDACE WHEELER.

Bachelor apartments, with elegant entrances suggesting the luxuries within, display their aggravating signs in every quarter; old-time mansions, in convenient locations, have been thoroughly renovated and rearranged in suites and single rooms, for "gentlemen only," and even the high-toned boarding houses imagine it adds to their dignity to advertise "gentlemen preferred."

ANNOYING EXPERIENCES.

What, then, is the business woman to do? A single woman looking for desirable quarters in New York at present will have some very amusing as well as annoying experiences. She will find it hard to get into a first-class house unless it is so late in the season that the landlady has no hope of securing another man, and she will not seldom find that she is paying a dollar or two more by the week than did the man occupying the room before her—to cover gas used in crimping her hair, extra service required of servants, etc. A woman asking accommodations for two will be met with the utmost graciousness until the landlady discovers that the second party is not a husband, but another woman; then there is crawfishing and finally a flat statement that she makes it a rule to take in "only families and gentlemen."

This sort of thing leaves the woman little choice usually and drives her into an ordinary house where she must pay $8, $9 or $10 a week for board and a hall bedroom she can't turn around in. These hall bedrooms have no means of heat except from the halls or by a gas stove at $1 a week extra. The cosiest of them have a mantel, bed and two chairs, but it is obvious that to see callers in such quarters is out of the question. It is not a home in any sense of the word.

Perhaps the woman rents a square room, furnished; here at least, she can do as she pleases. But she is compelled to go out for her meals, in all states of health and weather; only bachelor apartments have restaurants attached.

A DISMAL ALTERNATIVE.

The only alternative is a flat, at from $30 to $50 a month, with steam heat, and perhaps gas. In this flat there will be one light room, the front one. It will glory in the possession of two windows, while the kitchen in the rear will have but one, and the rooms between none at all unless there happens to be an air shaft or a skylight. And by the way, these makeshifts are advertised as "light" rooms, New York being built up so solidly that every inch of light space is valuable in proportion to the ground space.

The halls of these flat houses are dark and dank; there is a sepulchral closeness about them, and a resurrected odor of departed dinners; nine times out of 10 the plumbing is cheaply done, the janitor half paid and the house overrun with children of all nationalities and degrees of civilization.

Men have no such uncongenial surroundings; a bachelor apartment house is free from all nuisances, except such as the men bring in themselves, and is conducted with all the air and style of a modern hotel—without the meals. A bachelor apartment costs from $500 to $1,500 a year, according to location and conveniences. A prominent apartment house right in the heart of the city has several suites of parlor, sleeping room, reception hall and bath, with steam heat, electric light, gas, elevator and janitor service, for $500 a year, while many a woman pays the same price for only one good-sized room at a climb of three or four flights of stairs. It is a woman bachelor apartment house that business women are clamoring for.

HOMES FOR WOMEN.

There are two or three women's "homes." They are conducted on the principle of charity and Christian protection, and are mainly for students. Two girls are required to share a small room and pay $5 each a week for the privilege, and though the table is meagre it is considered a great favor to be taken in at all. A young lady living in one of these institutions must walk as straight a chalk line as though she were out on parole. Lights are out at 10, and she cannot even go to the theater without asking the housekeeper to sit up for her, because latch keys are impossible enormities and the women under that roof are not supposed to have arrived at years of discretion.

MISS JANET LEWIS.

The Margaret Louisa Home, or "The Woman's Hotel," as it advertises itself, is on a slightly different order. It is an elegantly appointed gift from one of the Vanderbilts, and is designed for transients only. The rates are very reasonable, indeed, but if you desire to take advantage of them for the month allotted each guest be sure to bring with you a letter from your minister certifying your Christian character, and be also ready to give two New York references as to your social standing. These are absolutely imperative, and even these will not save you from answering all manner of questions as to your age, business and other details the woman philanthropist delights in. And please remember that no Roman Catholic need apply at the "Margaret Louisa" under any circumstances. It is run for Protestants only.

The young woman who has revived and focussed the interest of business women in a particular abiding place, knows all about the foregoing experiences, and being an energetic young woman with influential friends, determined to pioneer the way to a better condition of things. She succeeded in influencing a capitalist to the extent of a promise to invest $300,000 as a business venture, but his wife being taken ill and ordered abroad for a year he was compelled to accompany her and the apartment scheme was temporarily abandoned. Then Miss Janet Lewis, through mutual friends, met Mrs. Candace Wheeler, who, like her sister Mrs. Jeanette Thurber, of musical education renown, has for years devoted time and money to the cause of women.

JUST WHAT IS NEEDED.

Mrs. Wheeler and Miss Lewis between them evolved by degrees and much deliberation a practical plan for a woman's apartment house in all its details, and then submitted it to a number of women of influence and wealth. It was decided to organize a stock company at $25 a share, each share entitling the holder to a vote in the management of the company and the building. Stamford White, the well-known architect, was called into council, and drew up plans for a nine-story fireproof building, of artistic but not elaborate design in stone and pressed brick, to be erected on a corner lot, with an open court in the middle, for as many light rooms as possible. The site selected was on Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, convenient to car lines and elevated stations, but the owner of the middle lot, supposing his land indispensable to the scheme, promptly went up $10,000 in his price, and the committee as promptly dropped the location. They are now hesitating between two others equally good, and if anything more reasonable, so the greedy landowner did not serve them so mean a trick after all.

The building will accommodate 500 women, in single rooms or suites, according to their incomes. The architect has made out a scale of prices which are fairly accurate, and which he predicts will be an inducement to occupants and pay stockholders a reasonable per cent on their investment.

Single small rooms, furnished with heat and light, $3 or $4 a week, according to location; one room and bath, $5; parlor, sleeping room and bath, $10. For those desiring to "keep house" there will be unfurnished apartments with kitchen, to be leased by the year, while the others will be let from month to month, so that parties away for the summer, and who cannot afford to pay for their rooms during vacation, will not be obliged to do so. There will be two elevators in the building, and the services of a porter and chambermaid at nominal rates.

COMPARATIVELY REASONABLE CHARGES.

To the inhabitants of small towns who pay $25 a month for a whole house and considerable ground these prices may seem exorbitant, but comparing them with the New York charge for far less desirable quarters they are very reasonable indeed. Two or three girls can share a suite of rooms and have the cosiest possible time. They can do as "bachelor girls" are already doing all over New York—go into co-operative housekeeping and divide up the expense. They rent pleasant rooms, buy some furniture, dishes and knick-knacks, hire a maid, and proceed to make a home for themselves as a little family. If they can persuade a married woman—a widow, for instance—to make her home with them so much the better, for there is no gainsaying the fact that girls in New York can have more freedom and more outings of all kinds if there is a chaperon connected with the establishment.

The management of the entire house will be as in any first-class apartments. Ironclad references as to respectability and reliability will be required and will be thoroughly looked into, but once a woman is admitted there will be no espionage. Of course if an occupant annoys a neighbor she will be asked to desist or go, or if compromising rumors force themselves on the manager of the house they will be investigated, but not to the extent of suspicion and spying without cause, as has been the bete noir of well intentioned women from the beginning of their independence. It may be that an occasional undesirable tenant may be taken in, but it may safely be predicted that she won't stay long, and the women in general are not to be treated with any the less consideration on that account.

SOMETHING LIKE HOME LIFE.

Their friends, both men and women, may be entertained in their rooms as in their own homes—something that is not permitted in the average New York boarding house. The stenographer may open an office in her sitting room, to save rent, and the dressmaker carry on business in connection with her living rooms. The walls will be deadened so music teachers and pupils may practice in peace, and the top floor will be reserved for studios with the necessary top north light. In fact, everything will be done with the welfare of the working woman in view—something that seems too good to be true to the woman who has battled with circumstances in New York for the past 10 years.

It will be essentially a woman's building, and it is to be hoped that the different clubs, schools and branches of business peculiar to women will gather under one roof to be easily found when wanted. There will be a telegraph and telephone office with women operators, and a book and news stand with women clerks. The ground floor will be divided into stores, and here should be installed manicures, hairdressers, gloves and notions, fancy work—every branch of business that a woman carries on successfully.

The restaurant in connection will be under the management of a woman, on salary if possible, so there will be no idea of gain, but merely of supplying the very best that can be afforded at moderate prices, and it will be a public restaurant, open to both men and women, avoiding the forlornness of an old maids' lunchroom.

The laundry will of course be under the supervision of a woman. There are two laundries in New York to-day that are owned and operated by women—one of them doing the work by contract for the Pullman and one of the steamship companies.

LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

There will be a fine opening for Turkish baths, as there is but one place in New York where a woman can have a bath after 1 o'clock, and that is a dingy place which is practically out of the busy woman's reach, because it is not open evenings, Sundays or holidays, as the men's baths are. In a building where women live there will be the added luxury of a bath and bed directly afterward, instead of dressing and going into the outdoor air, risking one's death of cold.

The open court has already been spoken for the sale of potted plants and cut flowers by a woman florist on Long island, and a bower of beauty it will be. A library will probably be donated as a memorial by a philanthropic woman, and the Associated Artists—an association composed mainly of women—will give their services in the interior decoration.

A large assembly room will be a decided feature of the building. Sorosis pays Sherry $100 a month for the occasional use of certain rooms; the Women's press club and the Twelfth Night girls are awfully crowded for space when they undertake to entertain their friends, and the various other women's clubs greatly need suitable quarters for public meetings, receptions, dinners, etc. This assembly room in a woman's building will fill a long felt want.

It is to be hoped that no name will be given the building, other than "The Woman's Apartment House." There must be nothing to stamp it as a home or charity or Christian association affair, or the business women will not go into it.

The fact that the house will be owned and controlled by a stock company of women, and that one share of stock will entitle the views of the holder to as much consideration as a hundred would do, will go far toward making the scheme a practical and a successful one.

Anyway, next September or October will find the building ready for occupancy, just in time to get settled for the winter, and if the building proves to have been established on a satisfactory basis capitalists will see the advantage of such an investment and with other buildings will rush in where before they feared to tread.

THE TURQUOISE.

It Is One of the Most Highly Prized Precious Stones.

New York Herald.

There are few gems more commonly seen in jewelry than the lovely blue turquoise. Its beauty, its serviceable hardness, its pleasing contrast with gold, all explain why it is so much preferred to other ordinary stones. Only a few exceptionally fine specimens of the stone rank with the "rich and rare gems." Much and widely as the turquoise is used for personal adornment, the supply has for some time considerably exceeded the demand, except for fine stones of an uncommon size. But, as is the case with all precious stones, unusually large pieces of this stone, when of good quality, are eagerly sought after and have a very high value.

The turquoise has been used as a gem from a very remote period, as it it most plentifully found along the shores of the Caspian sea, within the space believed by many to have been the cradle of the human race. It is asserted by historians that the ancient Grecians used it in almost all the finest and most delicate of their work in gold. Want of certainty about the name by which this stone was known in ancient times prevents our being able to tell what mystic virtues were attached to it, but in the middle ages it was supposed to have wonderful qualities; indeed it was credited with many supernatural virtues. The wearer of a turquoise had his strength increased and his sight prolonged; if he happened to have a serious fall the consequences were averted from him by the cracking and subsequent crumbling of the gem, and in case of his illness at any time his turquoise became paler and paler, and if its possessor died lost its color entirely, but recovered it again on passing into the hands of a new owner.

How to Care For Lace.

There are two well-known receipts for cleaning white silk lace. One is to wind it around a piece of wood, like a piece of broom handle or a glass bottle, and to soak it all night in warm castile soapsuds and milk; rinse in warm water, soak in soap and warm water; rinse again without rubbing, bleach in the sun and dry. The second method recommends that the lace be spread out upon white paper, covered with calcined magnesia; another sheet of paper placed upon it and laid away for three days between the pages of a large book; then shake off the powder and the lace will be clean and white.

Mrs. Witherup's Wish.

From Judge.

"What do you think of this portrait of me, my dear?" asked Witherup.

"It is very smiling and pleasant," said Mrs. Witherup. Then she added wistfully, "I wish you'd look like it once in a while, John."

THE WAYS OF BLACKMAILERS.

One Woman Forced $25,000 Out of a Retired Crœsus.

ANOTHER GOT $500 FROM A PAINTER.

A Bohemian Who Married a Wealthy but Ugly Girl.

ONE YOUNG MAN'S FAILURE AS A LOVER

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Soon after the fashionable set returned to town last October the young and beautiful wife of one of our wealthy merchants gave a luncheon. It was announced, as those affairs are, in the society columns of the newspapers. When the afternoon and her guests arrived young Mrs. Crœsus was amazed to find an elderly lady, whom she had never seen before, among the company. As some apology for her presence the stranger gave her name (which is very well known in the Bohemian set), said that she had heard of the beauty and hospitality of Mrs. Crœsus and had decided to attend the luncheon. The astonished hostess intimated as politely as possible that she did not cultivate acquaintances in that free and easy way, declared that as the table was already set for its appointed number of ladies no room could be made for the unexpected guest and dismissed the Bohemian from her house.

Shortly afterward a mutual friend called on Mrs. Crœsus and entreated the privilege of formally presenting the Bohemian. The young wife, smarting under the recollection of the unfortunate contretemps at her luncheon party, said that she did not desire to know such a person, and stated flatly that she did not believe any woman who respected herself would be guilty of forcing her society upon people whom she did not know. That was all. But it was enough. The Bohemian immediately on hearing the caustic manner in which her overtures for acquaintanceship were received engaged a lawyer to bring suit for defamation of character. On his return home one evening Mr. Crœsus was startled by a legal letter lying on his dinner plate informing him that suit for slander was about to be instituted against his wife, with damages placed at $50,000. The gentleman and his wife were indignant. But after several interviews on the matter it was evident that the plaintiff and her counsel were determined to push the case into court. Rather than allow his young wife to undergo the annoyance and notoriety of a public lawsuit Mr. Crœsus compromised the matter by paying $25,000. Out of this amount the lawyer received $5,000, leaving the enterprising Bohemian a very fair profit on her afternoon call.

This reads like romance. But it is still a subject of agitated conversation to the friends of Mr. Crœsus. It is no more remarkable than many things that happen in the world of Bohemia. Some years ago a rising young artist attended a reception in one of the studio buildings. As luck would have it he was directed by his host to take a young female doctor down to supper. This lady was bright but not beautiful. She raved enthusiastically over her cavalier's pictures, and declared that he only needed an independent income to devote his talents to the highest phase of art, and thereby make a national reputation. The young painter laughed good-humoredly, and said that he was all right in the money way, inasmuch as he had recently received a bequest of $10,000 from a deceased relative. Next afternoon there was a timid knock on his door, and presently the medical lady came in. She apologized for calling without an invitation, but she wanted so to see his pictures. The painter politely expressed his joy at renewing her acquaintance, and the conversation thus pleasantly begun was continued into an interchange of confidences. During the progress of this interview the lady said that she was not a regular doctor, but was studying in order to obtain her diploma. She was very poor, she said, and had hard work to continue her lessons and the payment of her board bill at the same time. Couldn't he advance her a few hundred dollars as a loan until she begun to practice? He could not, he was sorry to say, because he needed all his money for himself. After hearing this ultimatum the disciple of Esculapius suddenly changed her manner. She rushed to the studio door, locked it, put the key in her pocket and said firmly, "Now I'll scream."

"God bless me!" cried the alarmed artist, "What for?"

"For the police," she stated calmly. "I will scream out the window; the police will rush up and break in the door. I will say that you inveigled me into your studio to sit for my portrait and then insulted me. I must have $500. If you don't give it to me I will ruin you. Now do I scream or get the money?"

She got the money. The thoroughly frightened young painter made out a check immediately. If he had not been an artist, living for the most part in the seclusion of his studio, he would have stopped payment of the check and denounced the woman as a blackmailer. But the affair would have gotten into the newspapers and destroyed his popularity as a portrait painter. He paid over the money ruefully and went to his friend at whose studio he had met this extraordinary female. In answer to the complaint his friend stated that all he knew about the doctress was that she had occupied a small room on the top floor of the building. She had no acquaintances, and out of pity for her friendless and seemingly impoverished state he had asked her to join his guests at the reception. She was gone now. She had taken away her trunk a few days ago and nobody knew anything about her more than this.

A case not quite so tragic but almost as extraordinary happened in our musical circles last fall. A wealthy and retired banker had given up Wall street and built a house in Yonkers to spend his declining days in luxurious ease. His only child, a daughter of 18, was musical. She was also homely, being possessed of a dumpy figure, red hair and a cast in one eye. Beneath this unpromising exterior, however, she had a romantic soul. She was devoted to music, and when she was not studying the piano spent most of her time at the philharmonics, symphonies, and string quartet chamber concerts. One day she met at a musicale a young painter who possessed all the qualities of a *Waverly Magazine* hero. He was handsome, he was melancholy, he had a drooping mustache, his clothes though scrupulously neat were shabby. Miss Strabismus took an immediate interest in him. After hearing who her father was he experienced an equally instantaneous admiration for her. She learned the story of his life.

Nobody would buy his pictures, which were villainous things destitute alike of drawing and of color. But he played the guitar divinely. Bad painters generally do. Furthermore he had a light, very light, tenor voice and lustrous eyes. What more could a young woman of soul desire? She promptly loved him and he loved her. Presently the banker discovered the state of affairs and read the riot act. But his daughter dealared that she loved the painter and intended to marry him any way. She insisted on inviting him to spend Sunday at the house so that her parents could have an opportunity to judge the merits of the young man. The banker, seeing no other way out of the difficulty, consented. On Saturday afternoon the romantic youth arrived at the Yonkers house accompanied by his guitar. He played all day Sunday, enchanting his beloved, disgusting her father and shocking the religious neighbors. Next morning he was expected to go away, but he didn't. He remained a fortnight. Finally the irate banker threatened to kick his unwelcome guest into the Hudson river. Upon which the young man, intimating mournfully to his sweetheart that she would probably read about his suicide in the morning papers, returned to town.

The youg lady was distracted with woe. She knew the painter's melancholy temperament and feared the worst. Taking an early train to New York she called at the studio, found the artist in well simulated tears and carried him off to a neighboring parson's where they were married. Since which felicitous event the young husband has given up art and spends all his time strumming the guitar, while his father-in-law, who is not musical, has to grin and bear it.

The eccentricities of Bohemia were further illustrated recently at a stag dinner party given at Delmonico's by a wealthy young bachelor. Among the guests was the husband of a well-known lecturer on "How to Be Graceful." This gentleman began life in water colors, but as his pictures were not popular at the academy his principal profession at present is to sit around and extol the talents of his wife. While engaged in this agreeable duty at the dinner party he happened to notice that the host wore a unique and valuable scarabaros finger ring. The lecturer's husband was so much pleased with this jewel that he requested the loan of it over night in order to show it to his wife who was much interested in that sort of thing. Much pleased at the compliment paid to his ring the host took it off, handed it to his gust and said that he would be delighted to know the lady's opinion of it. Next afternoon he received a letter from the fair lecturer thanking him very warmly for the present he had sent her and declaring that she would always wear the ring in grateful memory of the giver. The jewel was worth several hundred dollars. Its disconsolate owner has ever since been puzzling his brain to remember what he said at the dinner which could be construed into any intention to part with the ring. We must speak by the card in Bohemia, else equivocation will undo us.

Girls love to be called special names, no matter how silly they may be, and a man deft at making them up, and with a good memory, is far along in his chances of fascinating them all. "Sweetheart" and "Little one," and all those are too sentimental to start on, though they never fail to please later. "Miss Disdain" is a good one, or "Duchess Delight," or "Mme. Appopomax." She will want to know what it means, and you can tell her "never mind," and she will like it all the better. Even "Chatterbox" and Sauce Pate," and "Curlylocks," and fool sort of pet names like that make a girl feel that she is something special and particular to you, but you see how important a good memory is.

"Darling," urged a young man do you think you could love me a little?

She blushed, and then in clear, ringing tones said: "I don't know."

"Oh, will you not try?" he cried.

"What do you expect me to do?"

"Only to try."

Then they sat still for a long while. At last he asked:

"Do you now?"

"Good gracious," she answered. "you don't expect me to do all the work, do you?"

"All the work !" he grasped.

Then she picked up a chair and said: "In our part of the country, when a man wants a girl to love him, he does something to make her, he doesn't sit up and wait. If you can't think of anything to start with you might go home."

"Do you mean you want me to kiss you, Rosalind?" he queried timidly.

But the girl made him no answer, only the whizz of the chair as it missed him and went through the parlor window, and there is another engagement broken and another young heart sad.

CYMON.

TRAFFIC WITH HAWAII.

It Has Developed Greatly During the Past Few Years.

North American Review.

Since 1875 the inter-island trading fleet has developed from a few schooners and one small steamer to 22 steamers, besides a number of sailing vessels. This increase is due solely to the increase of trade caused by the treaty. During the period mentioned, there have been built in the United States and sold to Hawaii 19 steamers and 20 sailing vessels for the inter-island trade, costing $1,003,500. During the same period there have been built in the United States, and are now regularly engaged in the Hawaiian foreign trade, under the American flag, three steamers and 23 sailing vessels, costing $2,186,000. In addition to this there are about 12 other American vessels built before the treaty, regularly engaged in the Hawaiian trade, representing an invested capital, in round numbers, of $450,000, besides a number of transient charters made each year during the sugar season. American shipbuilders have therefore built 39 vessels for the inter-island and 26 for Hawaiian foreign trade, a total of 65, which would not have been built but for the treaty, and for which they have received the sum of $3,189,500. A minimum profit on these transactions would be 10 per cent, amounting to $318,950.

WAITING.

I waited, and waited patiently,
  I waited, and waited and waited long
For the old tin kettle to gladden me
  To the core with its ever cheerful song;
For I wanted a soothing punch to brew
  While the winter whirlwind whistled and blew.

The punch a delicate odor gave,
  Suggesting the languorous orient;
I bobbed on the crest of pleasure's wave
  As over the steaming glass I bent,
And waited some twenty minutes, I think,
For the thing to get cool enough to drink.

—R. K. M. in Puck.

HIS NARROW ESCAPE

BY WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

"Mr. Yoicks needs to be married,' said she to herself, and her name by the way was Mildred. "Of the poetry of life, the higher joys of existence he knows very little. I do not know anyone so capable of imitating him as myself."

She was one of those yearning, susceptible divinities who quote poetry in ultramarine blue bathing suits in summer, and nestle in the sand instead of wading out where Father Neptune can get hold of their willowy forms. In winter their nestling place is the warmest corner of their fireside, where, draped in dead gold or macerated rose, pretty much the same maneuvers are delicately resurrected and coyly aired before bewildered masculine eyes.

Yoicks was young, good looking, credulous and so eminently rich that his state of single blessedness seemed to be little short of a criminal violation of natural laws in many feminine eyes.

Therefore did Mildred inaugurate an astutely managed campaign with malice aforethought. She attitudinized, she ogled, she lisped, she languished. All this at first excited his curiosity, then his interest and finally caused him to remember that he was supposed to have a heart.

"Devilish fine girl that!" he would sometimes murmur. "Wonder I never caught on before. Most of 'em make such a bold set at a fellow that it rather scares one away."

But Mildred's manipulations were not less delicate than assiduous. Mr. Yoicks, at first coy, began to waver, then tremble in his boots. Could it be possible that she was only flirting with him? For, be it known, as she felt that the game was hooked, she grew sagaciously wary and evasive. At times she was even cold.

This being a new and rather ghastly experience with Yoicks, he did not know what to think. Hitherto he had been accustomed to holding off in a most tantalizing manner these fair graspers at his money bags.

"B' Jove!" he exclaimed one night when she had deliberately wafted herself away with another fellow after quoting "Lucille" to him in a sad, sweet monotone, until his very toes titillated with what he imagined to be passion. "I can't stand this sort of thing, you know. I—I'll take her out boat sailing to-morrow and know the worst at once."

So the next day, while the sun was peeling his nose, Mr. Yoicke dropped to his knees upon the blistering planks of the boat's bottom, and with one hand on the tiller told Mildred that he loved her so very hard that life had become an imsufferable burden which she alone could lighten.

"I'm afraid you don't mean all that," she lisped softly from under her white parasol.

Yoicks recklessly abandoned the tiller and assumed the attitude of a diver, though still upon his knees.

"If you don't say yes, b' Jove? I-I'll go over right now."

"Mercy! You'll upset the boat."

"I'm going—going—"

Before he could say "gone," she seized the tail of his flannel yachting jacket.

"You wicked man," she exclaimed. "What a cruel advantage you take. If I must-why-y-ye-yes. There! I hope you are satisfied now."

Mr. Yoicks rose to his feet, settled his necktie, seized Mildred in his arms and thoroughly swept her lips with his wisp of a mustache. Then he recovered the tiller and brought the boat about.

"Let us go ashore," cried he. "Too dayvilish hot out here, you know, b' Jove!"

After that all went merrily as the proverbial wedding bells, which Mildred intended should be ringing somewhere about Thanksgiving time, until one fateful night when Yoicks came to their trysting place nearly an hour later than usual. This was a retired nook in a faraway corner of one of the vast hotel piazzas.

"Bet she's given me out and gone off to bed," he murmured to himself as he tiptoed slowly along, feeling for stray chairs and other obstacles.

Festooning vines and creepers banished the stars, while the distant arc light before the grand entrance to the hotel was accommodatingly coy about invading these uncongenial shades. Suddenly Mr. Yoicks became aware that he was hearing something else besides his own heart thumps and paused. It was a low, rasping, unintelligible sound that subsided into a harrowing gurgle, then distressfully repeated itself. About the fifth round the struggle ended in a prolonged gasp and was followed by a harrowing silence.

"The fellow must be dead, b' Jove!" thought Yoicks. "Perhaps I'd better view the remains before I call the coroner. My dear girl has gone, I guess. She wouldn't stay by such a racket as that, even for me."

He crept forward until he judged that he must be within a yard or two of this vigorous sleeper, then strained his eyes in an effort to see something.

"I must be getting near sighted," he thought. "Every thing looks alike except that lump of white down there. Wonder what it is?"

He reached forth cautiously and placed his hand lightly upon something that felt like muslin, then upon something else that felt like silk.

Once again the same agonizing sound rose upon the stilly night air. Mr. Yoicks tilted his ear like a pet parrot on the lookout for bon-bons. Then there arose within him a horrible fear. The sounds were issuing from the white patch of silk and muslin. Men do not as a rule inhabit easy chairs upon hotel piazzas clad in that color and texture. Even the boldest wearer of the loudest pajamas would hardly bring himself into such juxtaposition with the proprieties as this.

Mr. Yoicks, bending still lower, broke into a gentle perspiration under the effort.

Just then the fates were either kind or cruel enough to abruptly end his suspense. Some one lighted the gas in an adjoining room. The bright gleams, shooting through an open window, fell upon the ghostly figure in the reclining chair. It was that of a woman.

Mr. Yoicks staggered back a step, then smote his forehead in a despairing gesture.

"Mildred!" he gasped falteringly.

Then he looked again to make assurance doubly sure. The fair sleeper here concluded a series of chokes, wheezes and gurgles with a snort that chilled the unfortunate young man to the bone. Suppressing a groan he turned and fled softly.

"I believe, if necessary, I could stand a good deal," said he to himself as he entered the hotel office. "But I—I draw the line at a girl who snores like that. I say," to the night clerk. "A—when does the next train leave?"

Then he fell into a chair and held a vigorous consultation with himself.

* * * * * *

In the morning a waiter handed Mildred a note from Mr. Yoicks. She was sipping her coffee, and looked as sweet and fragrant as a pale pink rosebud in early June.

Yoicks had suddenly been called away upon very pressing business of an entirely unexpected nature. Couldn't say just when he would be back—awfully sorry—beastly necessity, and so on, and so on.

"Rather strange," she mused, reflectively, "he did not keep his appointment last night. I wonder what has gone wrong?"

And Miss Mildred thereupon fell into a vigorous consultation with herself. But, as far as is known, Mr. Yoicks failed to give any further account of himself. In fact, he thoroughly and permanently neglected to return.

CRIPPLED FOR LIFE.

TOO MANY QUESTIONS FINALLY ANGERED THE FAT MAN.

Picked Up the Little Fellow and Taught Him a Lesson.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Everybody was mad about the train being three hours late—everybody but a little old man who sat on a salt barrel on the long depot platform and figured away with a pencil on a piece of brown paper. By and by he rose up and went over to a fat man who was leaning against a hogshead of sugar and said:

"I want to ask you a question or two. You know what the sun is, of course. We all know that, but I've got a little mixed. Does the airth revolve around the sun, or is it jest the other way?"

"I don't know, and I don't care a continental!" exclaimed the fat man in reply.

"You don't! Waal, that's kinder sing'lar! You know the distance to the sun, don't you?"

"None of your business whether I do or not!"

"Shoo! What's the use o' gittin' mad about nuthin? You are as techy as a hired man before breakfast on a Jinuary mornin. If you'd asked me how fur it was to the sun I'd bin only too glad to hev told you that it was over 2,000 miles, though it don't look to be over five or six."

"I don't want any talk with you!" growled the fat man as he waved him off.

"You don't! Seems to me you are ready to bile over like hot soap! If you don't want to talk, there's no law to make ye, but I should think you'd be glad of an opportunity to store your mind with useful knowledge. I s'pose you know this airth was once a liquid mass, don't you?"

"IT DOES SEEM SING'LAR."

"Didn't I tell you to go away?" shouted the fat man as he grew red in the face and flourished his arms around.

"Waal, I swan!" gasped the old man as he turned to the crowd which had gathered. "Gentlemen, I hain't tryin to pick a fight. I hain't even mad. I jest asked him whether the airth revolved around the sun or vishy varshy, and he flared right up on me. I hain't askin fur information to make a bet on, but to store up in my mind."

"Well, I don't want to talk with you, and that settles it," replied the fat man.

"Don't you know how fur it is from this depot to the moon?" persisted the old man.

"Do you want me to lay you up for six months?"

"Skassly, but it seems to me every critter on airth with any sense in his head orter be interested in these things. You don't seem to care two cents about how the pyramids of Egypt was erected."

"Will you go away?"

"Is'pose so, but it does seem sing'lar that a critter of your aige and heft should be so"——

The fat man grabbed him and gave him a slam to the right and then a slam to the left, and then shook his old hat off and ripped the collar off his coat and pitched him over the hogshead among a lot of soap boxes. It was five minutes before the old chap crawled out, and five minutes more before he finished writing out a placard to post up on the depot wall. It read:

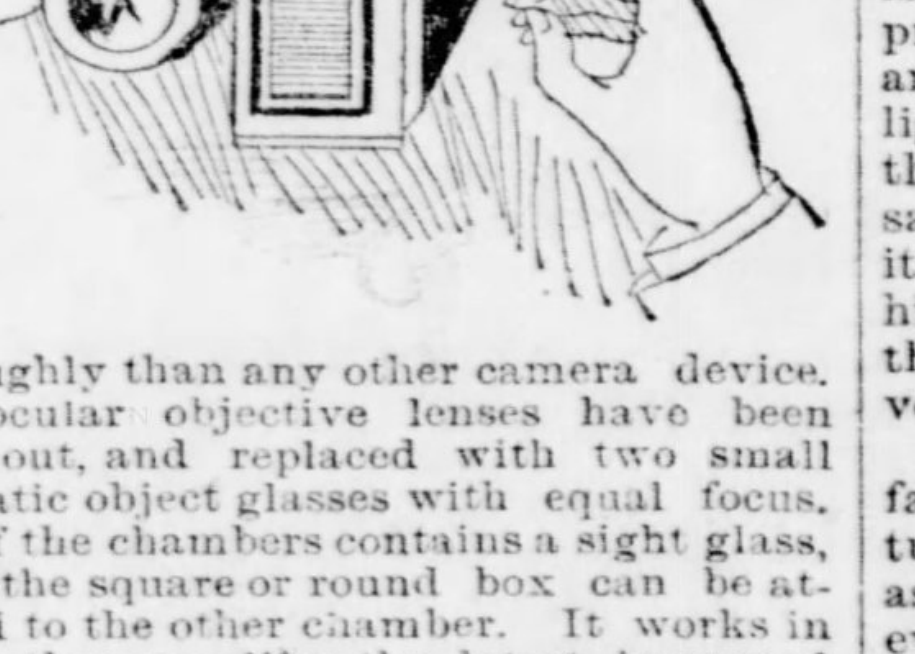
CRIPPLED FUR LIFE
FUR WANTIN TO KNOW SUNTHIN!
BEWARE OF THE CRITTER!
Which I Kin Lick With One Hand Tied
Behind Me!

M. QUAD.

OPERA GLASS CAMERA.

A Device For Concealing the Work of the Fiend.

Among the various arrangements that have from time to time been invented to abet instantaneous photography, the opera glass camera is one of the cleverest, for it is calculated to disguise the purpose more thoroughly than any other camera device. The ocular objective lenses have been taken out, and replaced with two small aplanatic object glasses with equal focus. One of the chambers contains a sight glass, while the square or round box can be attached to the other chamber. It works in every other way like the latest improved cameras.



Very Close.

From Judge.

He—Is there much between George and Hilda?

She—I saw them sitting on the sofa last evening and you couldn't have put an oyster-knife between them.

ACROSS THE GREAT SAHARA.

Incidents of a Journey Through the Vast Desert.

NO FRESH WATER DURING 130 HOURS.

The Sand Underlaid With a Solid Deposit of Salt.

SUDDEN CHANGES IN THE TEMPERATURE

The preparations for the start seem unusually slow and tedious this morning, as though both men and beasts were loath to let go this last skirt of civilization and embark on the dreary wastes of the desert. At length, however, the last camel has submitted to his load, the last pull of the kalian (water pipe) has been inhaled by his driver, and the long file of camels begin to wind out from the inclosures of the little village.

We soon leave behind the last struggling attempts at cultivation, and the vast plane of the great desert stretches before us in all its dreary desolation, writes a correspondent of the London *Graphic*. At first we find ourselves on coarse, yellowish gravel, rising in low, gentle undulations, like the swell of an ocean subsiding after a storm. Vegetation has not yet entirely disappeared. Track there is none. We are the first caravan to cross this autumn, and have to strike out a fresh track for ourselves.

After a few hours' traveling, the last vestige of plant life disappears. Not a twig, not the smallest blade of grass can be seen, and we know it will be some five days before we see the next. The gravel has changed its character, and now consists of small, flattish, rounded pebbles, of a glossy black, with an understratum of lighter-colored sand.

The surface is a delightful one to travel on, firm and smooth as a well-kept garden path, still rising and falling in a gentle swell. Here last year's tracks are plainly visible; narrow paths of lighter color, where the black surface pebbles have been displaced by the camel's feet. As the sun begins to approach the western horizon our guide calls a halt—at nowhere in particular it would seem, as there is absolutely nothing to distinguish the spot among the surrounding leagues of smooth black gravel. The day has been oppressively hot, the thermometer standing in the neighborhood of 95° in the shade, but the moment the sun goes down the air gets chill and raw, and one is glad of a thick ulster. These extremes of temperature are peculiar to the desert, and get more marked the farther we penetrate toward the center of the tract.

We did not run short of water, though it got daily more and more unpalatable, as, owing to the constant evaporation of fresh water, the residue naturally grew salter and salter. However, it lasted until, on the afternoon of the sixth day, the first fringe of scanty vegetation showed that we were within a few miles of fresh water. A few miles farther on the camels, tired as they were, broke into a run, and in a delightful little spring, flowing forth from beneath a clump of palms, quenched their thirst for the first time for 130 hours.

Many are the varieties of soil and surface to be met with in the Great Desert, but they all have one common characteristic—utter barrenness, and the absence of all forms of life. Not an animal, not even a bird of prey or an insect—not the lowest or hardiest forms of vegetation are to be found in these ghastly plains, which seem as if they might be part of the surface of a dead planet. The smooth, black gravel above described extends over but a small portion—that nearest the outer edges of the region. Beyond this is found a wide tract of loose, coarse sand, which the wind has raised into waves.

The central deserts of Persia consist of a plateau with two central depressions. They form roughly a figure 8, of which the longer axis runs from northwest to southeast, and of which each oval is an elevated shallow basin whose edges are about 3,000 and center about 1,000 feet above sea level. They are separated by a narrow neck of hilly country, which is but little less desert than the rest, but contains a few widely scattered springs of fresh water and a few miserable villages.

The firm, black gravel is found chiefly on the higher ground at the edges. The coarse, loose sand is a little lower. Then the ground breaks into the strange blocks and mounds of the Shahr-i-Lnt, which, as we descend, give place to the Kavir, and in the lowest part of all is the Salt swamp. Whatever water falls on the basin naturally finds its way to this spot, and, sinking through the loose upper soil, dissolves the saline substratum, causing it to effervesce and throw the overlying beds of sand into the strange forms seen in the Kavir, while in the very center sufficient salt is dissolved to dominate the mud, and, when dry, to form great sheets of glistening salt on the surface.

The climate of the great desert is, as I have said before, remarkable for sudden and extreme variations of temperature, and the region can only be crossed with safety from October to April. Even during these months the traveler is liable to be overtaken by hurricanes.

My guides informed me that these storms are sometimes accompanied by snow, in which case they are frequently fatal. In summer the intense heat and the prevalence of the wind which we call the simoom, and the Persian the bad-i-sam, render it madness to attempt to cross this desert. To be overtaken by a simoom is said to be certain death. From the description given by Persians, the fatal effects of this wind would seem to be produced by the sudden and complete abstraction of every particle of moisture from bodies with which it comes in contact.

The most terrible part of the region is probably the southeast corner. The prevailing wind is from the northwest, and this must have swept most of the lighter sand from the vast expanse of the desert—where the absence of drift sand is indeed remarkable—and banked it up in this corner in huge mounds and hills, ever shifting and eddying, and threatening to engulf the traveler who ventures among them.

The sun probably beats down with a far fiercer ray than in India (the latitude is about that of Sind), for whereas in the latter country there is almost everywhere a certain amount of wood, water and cultivation, here there is nothing but arid sand, the best fitted of all substances to absorb and radiate heat. Add to this the prevalence of the bad-i-sam, and it is not hard to believe that in summer this southeastern corner of the great desert must be one of the most awful regions on the face of the earth.

A FATAL DISEASE.

Paresis Most Frequently Attacks Persons Connected With the Stage.

FAMOUS ACTORS WHO WERE VICTIMS.

Their Methods of Life Responsible For Their Sad Ending.

NO CURE FOR THE AFFLICTION.

Written for The Post.

What is this dread disease known as paresis? Why do we hear this word so frequently nowadays when 10 years ago it was almost an unknown quantity? Is it a disease strictly limited to actors as a sort of an unfitting ending to a tumultuous career? These are samples of the questions asked me nearly every day. Can we answer them? Yes, and with a considerable degree of confidence.

Among specialists in mental disorders there is a surprising degree of unanimity as to what the disease really is, and what the underlying factors in its causation are, but to the minds of the laity the word signifies little further than it is some dreadful calamity depriving the victim of his mind and dragging him rapidly down to the most pitiable of ends. They are very apt to associate the word with the name of some prominent or quasi-prominent actor who has been reputed as having for long engaged in that dangerous business of burning the candle at both ends! But really as a matter of fact the Thespians have no first mortgage on paresis to the exclusion of other candidates because the latter's daily vocation happens to lead him in another direction. It is not the occupation of the day but the amusements of the night that play such an important part in bringing about this disease.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH.

It is only in this country, and particularly in New York, that anything more than a casual relationship has been traced between the occurrence of paresis and those who devote themselves to the mimic art. Actors themselves are entirely responsible for this charge. In the first place there is no other profession which numbers among its members so many devout and thorough believers in superstition. Their faith in this direction would in many cases do credit to a devotee of the middle ages. Now among other superstitions which are firmly implanted there is one that any actor who possesses the various qualities the summation of which makes up a "good fellow" is the natural heir to paresis. They believe this principally because at the mention of the very word the ghosts of a host of "good fellows" pass before their imaginary eye. The fact is recalled to their minds with an overwhelming conviction that scarcely a decade has gone by and still the "roll" includes such well-known names as John McCullough, George S. Knight, Bartley Campbell, John A. McCall, Tony Hart, W. J. Scanlan and a score of others less worthy of remembrance.

TONY HART.

So imbued with the idea have our friends the members of the "Profesh" become, that they have alighted on the clever idea of forming the Paresis club; the principal object of which is "to attend to all cases of paresis among the boys we know." After a time they intend to raise funds for a regular institution for the care of paretic patients. To this they add very seriously that it is for men who have labored so hard in their professions that their nervous systems have been deranged. Labored in their professions, indeed! Misspent their lives outside of their profession would be less like irony.

They tell us confidently that they have discovered a physician who can cure paresis if the patient has the proper care and surroundings. What a great blessing it would be if this light now hidden under a bushel could be dispersed among men who have devoted a lifetime trying to check its disastrous ravages. It would probably cause a flutter in their camp if I was to say that this kind of talk sounds strangely familiar to my ears, yet it does. It is very like the talk of a poor unfortunate paretic in the early stages, who tells us with an overweening confidence that he would be a handsome man in a collection of Apollos. Or that his possessions of gold are greater than the contents of the national treasury. What can be more absurd to the healthy logical mind than to state in all seriousness that a disease involving the entire nervous system in the form of a breaking down, a degeneration, a decay, and the first cure of which has yet to be put on record, can be cured by proper surroundings. But if such really amusing occupation will but keep its members from drinking too deeply of the cup of excesses and bid them halt from worshipping as devout votaries at the shrines of other more harmful gods, the penalty of which is death, then its good offices will be fulfilled.

WILLIAM J. SCANLAN.

Paresis is a true disease of the brain, and before its natural termination in death it involves various other portions of the nervous system. I say a true disease, and by that is meant that the symptoms are dependent on changes in the essential structures of the brain. These changes are so marked that they can be made out after death not alone by the microscope, but with the naked eye also. The disease is peculiar inasmuch as it combines concomitantly the presence of both bodily and mental symptoms. This is due to the fact that the first part of the brain to take on a diseased condition is the outside layers, which are generally conceded by scientists to be the seat of the mind and the higher movements.

The mental symptoms as they present themselves are enfeeblement of the mind, delusions of grandeur, lack of imagination and judgment, lack of wholesome restraint in business and moral obligations, and unfortunately not unfrequently associated with morbid ideas of self expansion, self-satisfaction and personal ability. The bodily symptoms are always prominent, and among the first is a peculiar defect in articulation, particularly of those words containing a number of consonant sounds, or a succession of words beginning with a consonant. This is one of the first tests that the physician uses. Associated with this are peculiar twitchings of the muscles of the face and tongue. These latter are so common that the disease is frequently suspected from this last alone.

JOHN A. M'CALL.

The peculiar ideas of grandeur and self-importance are rarely absent in some stage of the disease, and not infrequently they are the first to call attention to the victim. This was particularly so in the case of Bartley Campbell, a man who by his own industry and talent and perseverance carried himself in the face of obstacles and adversity to a commendable place in his profession. The first evidence of paresis in his case was a tendency to stop people in the street, it mattered not whether they were friends or mere acquaintances, and read to them verses he had written, or to repeat to them lines from plays that he had produced or was about to produce, in this way apparently calling attention to his own ability or importance. And right here, it may be said, that in paresis, the friends of the sufferer are apt to notice all the other symptoms before they do the mental one. These they ascribe to eccentricity, or to excess or to anything else except the right thing.

Although not generally known paresis is a disease attacking certain people, certain races, and the male sex by preference. For instance, it is very uncommon to find it among the natives in Ireland and upper Scotland; but all they have to do is to get off to the towns or come to America and they furnish a disproportionately large number of the victims. On the other hand in certain counties of England it is extremely common. For instance, in Durham about one case in every six admitted to the asylum suffers from paresis or its consequences. This is so on account of many reasons, but mainly because the population is largely made up of miners who, when they work, make good wages, but spend their nights in destroying bad whisky and being destroyed by worse associates and indulgences. Added to this, a diet principally of meat and the decidedly unhygienic surroundings of their homes, nothing is lacking to cause the occurrence of paresis in a modern Ajax.

GEORGE S. KNIGHT.

The reason why the disease is so often heard of as occurring in actors is not alone on account of the vagaries and ups and downs of their profession, but because the vicissitudes of their life engender certain habits in them which they are after a time unable to conquer. Then they are for the time prominently before the eye of the public, and their ailments are given a prominence in proportion to their abilities. It can be truthfully said, however, that there is nothing in the exigencies of their professional duties which prepares their nervous systems for the receptivity of the disease more than does the profession of law or medicine.

Outside of the dramatic profession it occurs in the walks of life that are most prolific in furnishing such causes as have been mentioned. In England asylum superintendents know that it recruits a goodly number from those who make arms their profession, and largely from the flower of the English army, viz., the regiments of the guard. Statistics show that many veterans of the army of the first Napoleon succumbed to this disease. It is the fin de siecle disease of fin de siecle morals, modes of life and excesses, and particularly so in the stronger sex. Fortunately it is rare to see this dreaded condition develop in females, and particularly so in this country; but this is so for no other reason than that the fair sex are less addicted to alcohol, gaming and other excesses.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL.

Though a moral should be indicated by all sad fates, it would be particularly unfortunate for one to believe that the disease occurred only when its occurrence could be attributed to vices, for we do very frequently see it in those who have walked the paths of virtue and rectitude. There is, however, a marked conviction in most physicians' minds that meanness and paresis are mortal enemies. Not that cultivating mean traits and attributes are preventatives of the disease, but a brain soil that will grow crops of selfishness, penury and sordidness is not the soil in which paresis thrives.

TAKE BUT ONE BITE.

That Is All the Seal Cares For of a Carp.

San Francisco Call.

About a year ago 17 seals were put into Lake Merced to settle a vexed question in pisciculture. They soon settled it, did the seals, by biting a large chunk out of each and every fish and swallowing the chunks with mingled snorts of defiance and delight. After each bite the carp complained of a feeling of goneness in the region of the stomach. This was not surprising, as the seal invariably removed a large and juicy piece from the under side of the fish midway between the head and tail.

That was all the seal wanted, and when it had secured enough of these tidbits for a meal a score or more carp were left without any vitals to speak of. In this manner the 17 seals thrived and grew fat. The carp is a mud fish, roots and burrows and loves to stir up the mud as a ward rounder loves to stir up strife at a primary election. Finally the Spring valley people concluded that the situation demanded intervention, diplomatically speaking, so the 17 seals were turned in to work their sweet will on the carp. The rest of the story is told in the words of the engineer of the pumping works on the lake.

"The carp bothered us considerably," he said, "but we are about quit of them. There were more carp than we cared to count around this wharf a year ago. Goodness knows how many there were in the lake. As soon as the seals were put in we began to pick up dead carp in the daily patrol of the banks. At first they amounted to hundreds a day. All of the carp were killed by a clean bite, which took out the belly part as clean as a circular saw. The seals didn't seem to care for anything else. It is the same to-day, only we pick up one dead carp where we picked up a hundred then. Every carp has a piece bitten out in the same place and in the same way. We gather up and bury all the rest.

"My idea is that the seal knows the carp is a bony fish, and doesn't stop to finish, knowing he can get a square meal off the next customer. The only fear I have is that the seals will be starved out at the rate they are going. Some of the carp in the lake weigh 12 or 15 pounds. It matters not whether it is a big fish or a little one, the seal takes one bite, which cuts a clean circle out of the middle. The seals in Lake Merced are quite at home. They mount on the planks and rafts and seem rather to enjoy the situation. Certainly they are well fed."

Ancient Swords of Japan.

Indianapolis News.

Modern cutlers despair of reproducing the ancient sword blades of feudal Japan, as modern artificers in iron despair of imitating the artistic sword guards of that country. According to tradition, the test of the ancient Japanese sword was even more rigid than that of Saladin's blades. It was enough if the latter would cut in twain at a single blow a down pillow, thrown in the air, but the Japanese blade, suspended horizontally beneath a tree, must sever any leaf that, falling, should accidentally light upon the edge of the weapon.

A Tough Snake Story.

Grove City Telephone.

A. R. Coulter, "taxidermist," while mounting a red-tailed hawk last Saturday found in its stomach a snake three feet long. The hawk is supposed to have caught the snake in some of the Southern States.

MILLIONS IN KEGS.

An Old New York Cooper Who Packs the Gold For Shipment to Europe.

HE MAKES THE RECEPTACLES, ALSO,

Both Kegs and Boxes Are of the Strongest Construction.

COULD STEAL IF HE WANTED TO.

There is one good American citizen in New York whose heart grows glad each time there is a considerable export of gold from this country. This is a cooper who is paid for "barreling up" the gold coin which is sent away by American bankers so that exchanges may be made in foreign countries. His name is James Shay, and he handles or oversees the handling of every ounce of gold coin which is shipped from the United States.

Mr. Shay has been a cooper for 36 years. His shop is at 18 Fletcher street, and Mr. Shay has been a tenant there so long that he declares he doesn't know whether he pays his rent in advance or not. Whenever a banker has determined to make an export of gold to Europe the first thing that occurs to his mind is Mr. Shay, just as a person about to go out in the rain would think of an umbrella. In other words, Mr. Shay is a necessary preliminary to the sending of gold abroad.

Gold is packed for shipping in either kegs or boxes, according to the fancy of the banker who sends it. For very large amounts, such as several millions, kegs are generally used. Mr. Shay makes or deals in both. The kegs are apparently more convenient, as they are much easier to handle. Each keg holds $50,000, put up in 10 bags containing $5,000 each.

RATHER HEAVY TO CARRY.

The keg weighs when empty between eight and nine pounds, so that when loaded and sealed and ready for shipping you may readily calculate it will weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. This is a very desirable weight from the shipper's point of view. No one, not even Sandow, the strong man, is liable to pick up 200 pounds in keg form and make off with it so fast that he cannot be overtaken by a man of fairly good sprinting powers.

The boxes contain $25,000 in gold, put up in five bags of $5,000 each. These boxes and kegs are so nicely adjusted to the bulk of material which they are to contain that, when properly packed, there is not the slightest friction of the metal. Here is where the value of Mr. Shay's services are most apparent. For various reasons he does not wish to have the dimensions of these boxes and kegs published, but even if they were known it is not likely that anyone could pack the gold in them as neatly as he does.

A keg that will hold $50,000 in gold coin is about as large as an ordinary powder keg; that is, about a foot and a half in height and a foot in diameter. Mr. Shay's kegs are made of the best white oak staves, held in place by four thick metal bands. Two small pieces of pink tape are stretched across one of the heads. To these pieces of tape the banker's seal is affixed when the keg is ready for shipping. The other head is held in place by a few nails until the keg is ready to be filled. After the keg has been packed the head is replaced and sealed in the same manner as the other.

STRONGLY MADE BOXES.

The boxes are sealed in a different way, but just as effectively. The ones which hold $25,000 are about a foot long, eight inches wide and six inches deep. They are made of the best boxwood or basswood, fitted together in dovetails, which slant in different directions on oposite sides of the box, thus greatly adding to the rigidity of the construction. At each end of the box two holes are bored in diagonally opposite corners. When the box has been filled a seal is affixed to each of these holes, which are so situated that no side of the box may be removed without destroying a seal. Mr. Shaw makes boxes smaller than the $25,000 size. Some, with capacities ranging all the way from $2,000 to $20,000, are especially constructed for merchants who wish to pay foreign bills in gold. The dimensions of such boxes measure but a few inches each way.

He also makes casks for shipping silver in. It is very interesting, as showing the relative value of gold and silver, to compare the sizes of a $50,000 gold keg and a cask that will contain $5,000 in silver. One of the latter appears to be many times the height of a gold keg, and proportionally broader. There is but one size made, and these are always packed with Mexican silver dollars, which are used in foreign exchange. The dollars are divided into bags, each containing $1,000.

LITTLE SILVER PACKED.

The amount of silver packing done by Mr. Shay is very small compared to that of gold. The reason for that is that a great part of the silver sent abroad from this city arrives from other parts of the country in original packages and these are simply transferred at this point to the steamships without being opened, unless there is a suspicion that they have been tampered with. As soon as an order is received from a banker to pack a certain quantity of gold the required number of kegs or boxes are sent to the bank, and Mr. Shay and a few assistants follow shortly after. The packing takes place usually in a room set apart for the purpose, for most of the gold exporting from this country is done by a few firms or individuals. After the gold bags have been tenderly placed inside, the packages are carefully sealed, so that there is no possible way of opening one of them without destroying one or the other of the seals. It can be told at a glance whether there is anything wrong. To show how secure this method is, it is but necessary to state that none of Mr. Shay's packages have ever been successfully tampered with.

BETTER TAKE A BOX.

It would be much easier, if you wished to surreptitiously get at some of the precious yellow coin inside, to make off with the entire keg or box and open it at leisure, rather than to attempt to extract a portion and conceal the evidences of your theft.

When the kegs or boxes, as the case may be, have been properly filled and sealed, they are called for by a truckman and carted to the steamship pier. No one ever attempts to rob this truckman, chiefly through ignorance of the contents of the kegs. Probably many persons in New York have seen this truck going through the streets loaded with millions of dollars, under the impression that the kegs were filled with nails or other comparatively worthless merchandise. One thing which would make it rather difficult to rob the truck is the fact that a number of watchmen accompany the driver.

The amount of gold that Mr. Shay has packed up in these little kegs and boxes in his lifetime is so great that it cannot be readily reckoned. Last year he stowed away gold enough to buy 30 or 40 blocks of brown-stone houses on Fifth avenue. Supposing that he had been able during the period that he has been packing gold to substitute counterfeit in its place, and make off to Canada or some other country which is kindly disposed towards wealthy criminals, he would be possessed of a fortune so vast that he could not begin to take care of it, and would probably die from the very burden of it within a few years.

SIX MILLIONS ONE DAY.

He has packed up $6,000,000 in one day, and thought nothing of it. Already this year he has packed up enough millions to buy out several millionaires in this city, and that during an off-time of the year, considered from a gold shipping standpoint. When pushed, Mr. Shay declares that with the assistance of three or four men he could pack up $1,000,000 in 25 minutes.

Mr. Shay, in reply to the question whether he did not feel an almost uncontrollable desire to take to his heels and abscond each time he lifted one of these bags containing $25,000, replied that such a thought never entered his head, nor the heads of any of his assistants."

"If I thought they ever dreamt of such a thing," he said, "I would discharge them immediately."

The fact is that these little bags, any one of which would make a poor man rich, are regarded as simply so much merchandise by Mr. Shay and his assistants.

Considering the absolute confidence that is reposed in Mr. Shay, it is conceivable that he could easily take a bag filled with lead, or some other heavy metal, so that it should look like one containing $25,000 in gold, and substitute this for a genuine one.

The deception could not be discovered until the package had arrived at its destination, giving plenty of opportunity for escape. But it is pretty safe to say that he will never do this. Honesty is as indelibly marked on his face as are the banker's seals on the gold packages that he puts up.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

COULDN'T AFFORD TO APPROVE THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

They Were Likely to Do an Injury to the Town.

Written for The Post.

I was talking with an old negro man who had brought my trunk up from the depot when a colored woman came along and called out to him:

"Say, Uncle Martin, I'ze gwine down to see de p'oofs ob some photographs, an would yo' mind gwine 'long? I'd like yo'r 'pinyun 'bout dem.

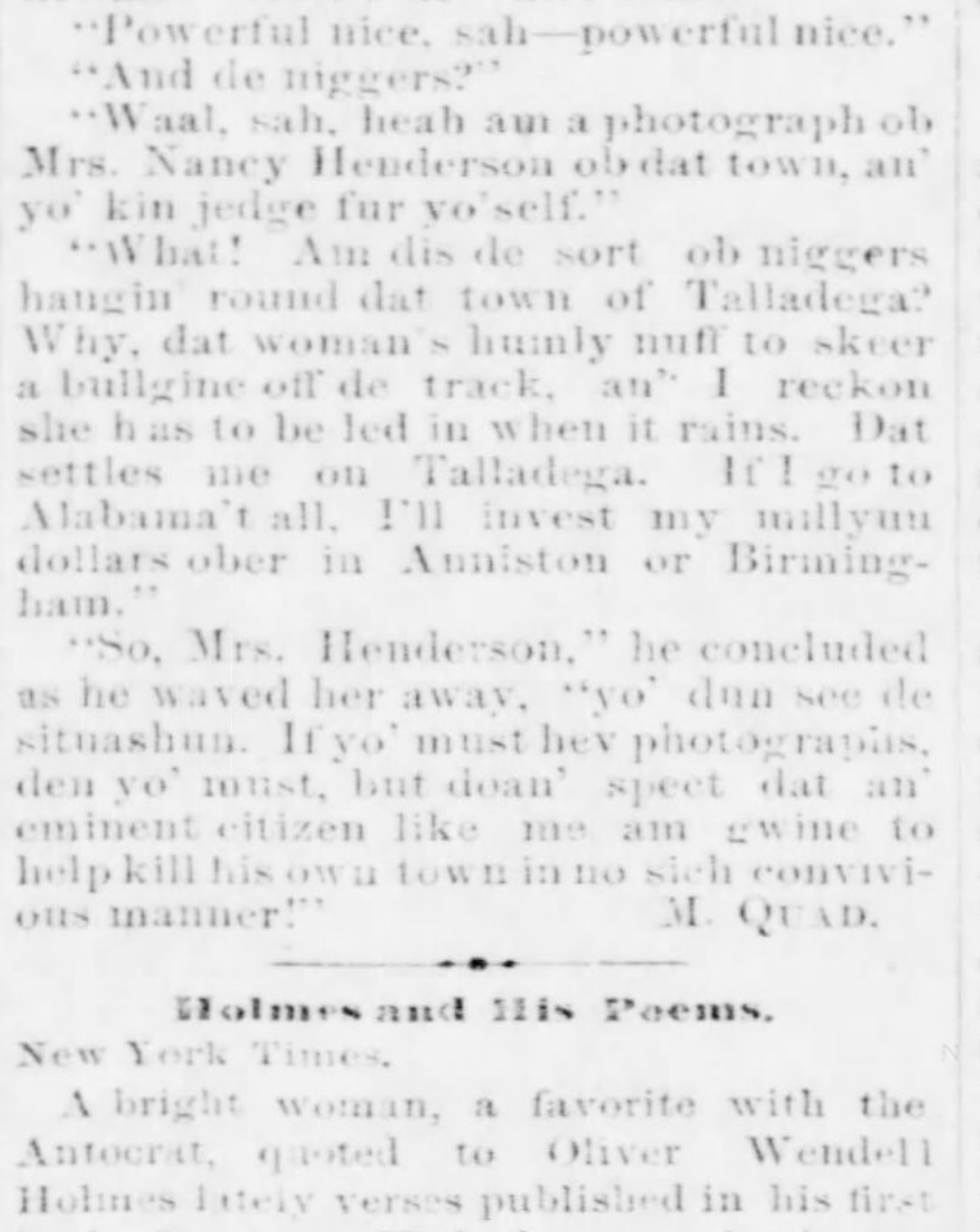
"Couldn't possibly do it, Mrs. Henderson—couldn't possibly do it!" he firmly replied.

"Shoo! Yo' doan' seem to be in sich a hurry."

"'Tain't dat, Mrs. Henderson—'tain't dat. I can't go on account ob de principle ob it."

"Shoo! How yo' talk!"

"Dat's it—de principle. When dem photographs am tooken, dey'll be scattered all around, ob co'se. One ob dem will fall into de hands ob some trab'ler from de Norf. He'll carry it home wid him, an' purty soon he'll bump up aga'in some rich man who'll ax him, 'So yo' has dun been down in Alabama?'"


"ON ACCOUNT OB DE PRINCIPLE."

"Yes, sah."

"Mighty fine State, I hear."

"Yo' bet."

"I'ze heard a heap ob talk 'bout dat town ob Talladega, an I'ze thinking ob gwine down dar to spend a millyun dollars. How's de white folks?"

"Powerful nice, sah—powerful nice."

"And de niggers?"

"Waal, sah, heah am a photograph ob Mrs. Nancy Henderson ob dat town, an' yo' kin jedge fur yo'self."

"What! Am dis de sort ob niggers hangin' round dat town of Talladega? Why, dat woman's humly nuff to skeer a bullgine off de track, an' I reckon she has to be led in when it rains. Dat settles me on Talladega. If I go to Alabama't all, I'll invest my millyun dollars ober in Anniston or Birmingham."

"So, Mrs. Henderson," he concluded as he waved her away, "yo' dun see de situashun. If yo' must hev photographs, den yo' must, but doan' spect dat an' eminent citizen like me am gwine to help kill his own town in no sich convivious manner!" M. QUAD.

Holmes and His Poems.

New York Times.

A bright woman, a favorite with the Autocrat, quoted to Oliver Wendell Holmes lately verses published in his first book of poems. He had as completely forgotten them as though he had never heard them before. He gave to his listener this interesting explanation of the recognized fact that an author can never remember his own work as he can that of other writers. It is because he is always retouching and remodeling his lines, and to him they are not completed. Consequently, no perfect form arises in his mind at the thought of them.

Old Newspapers.

Old newspapers will put the finishing touch to newly cleaned silver, knives, forks and tinwear better than anything else. Stoves that have not been polished for some time take on a beautiful luster when rubbed with slightly greased newspaper. Windows, mirrors and lamp chimneys are made brilliant when rubbed with a newspaper.

INSTINCT MAKES MISTAKES.

Or, Rather, It Is Misapplied on Some Occasions.

ANECDOTES OF VARIOUS ANIMALS.

Fail to Realize Changes in Their Environments.

THEREIN IS WHERE REASON IS LACKING

In defining the difference between reason and instinct the French naturalist, Cuvier, uses the rather ingenious simile of a piano and a barrel organ—the first an instrument that can be used and abused for a great variety of purposes, the other an automatic contrivance of a more circumscribed but less erratic mode of action. But it is a curious fact that in certain emergencies instinct may miss its purpose as completely as the most capricious reason, completely enough, at all events, to demonstrate that lack of versatility may prove a serious and even fatal disadvantage.

During the cruise of the Beagle, Darwin landed on a South American island where he saw a sea lizard run the risk of capture again and again by crawling out of the water as soon as he had pushed it back, till at last one of the dogs seized it and would have killed it if his master had not interfered in time, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Times*.

A ZOOLOGICAL MISTAKE.

The explanation of the creature's perversity wae probably the fact that its ancestors for a long series of generations had encountered enemies only in the sea, and had thus come to consider themselves perfectly safe as soon as they had clambered out beyond the reach of the waves.

With a similar disregard of altered circumstances an English coney undertook to defend its young against a flock of Australian crows, birds somewhat resembling the rooks of Old England, but as carnivorous as chicken hawks.

A BEAVER'S DAM.

How completely the most reason-like instincts can be misapplied was amusingly proved by the freaks of a young beaver which a Swiss country gentleman had managed to domesticate. During the first winter the waddling youngster made himself at home in a corner behind the stove of his master's study, but on a rainy day of the following spring he began to build a dam across the room—evidently for the purpose of obviating the risk of a possible inundation, for his activity increased with the violence of the rainstorm.

After exhausting the available supply of kindling wood he dragged up boxes and books till the dike looked massive enough to resist an ordinary flood. At intervals of 10 or 12 minutes he would stand back to "judge" the merits of his structure, and proceed to effect the requisite alterations by adding a chip here or straightening a book there and stuff the chinks with masticated paper, the best substitute for clay the locality seemed to afford. Interference with his work provoked his resentment, but if his hydraulic fortifications were removed after dark he would recommence them the next morning as if nothing had happened.

At the approach of winter pet squirrels betray an analagous anxiety to feather their nest, and save every morsel of superfluous food to provide against the chance of seeing the floor of the parlor covered with a 10-inch layer of snow some fine morning. A fox squirrel or a California gopher, running at large abaut a roomy house, will amass an astonishing lot of plunder in the course of the harvest season, and actually starve themselves to forestall the anticipated famine. Palm squirrels, from Southern Mexico, where the change of the season does not amount to much, live in a hand-to-mouth sort of fashion, and monkeys neglect economic precautions altogether.

IMPROVIDENT MONKEYS.

After nibbling a pear or the kernel of a walnut they will fling it away, relying on the bounty of an everlasting summer to condone their waste. In cold weather it is not easy to keep a monkey under cover of a blanket—he fails to see the necessity of the restraint and greatly prefers to pass the night on some elevated perch to evade the claws of the giant cats that prowl through the underbrush of the tropical forests.

A nursing she monkey, with all her anxiety for the safety of her bantlings, will not permit them to touch a morsel of her own dinner, and the visitors of the Philadelphia zoo can witness the same curious scene thrice a day—a number of half-grown monkey babies fleeing from the wrath of their own parents. As soon as the dinner-pail is brought in the youngsters hide in the corner and watch their opportunity, for while their seniors are feeding there is no hope of a crumb or a drop of milk; but sooner or later the old ones are sure to fall out, and during a general scrimmage for a tid-bit the children sometimes get a chance at the bucket and take care to make the best of it. But woe unto them if their progenitors catch them at it. Sires, mothers and aunts combine to avenge the sacrilege, and the noise of the punishment often sets the whole menagerie agog. I have seen a she baboon jamming her own brat against the wall and extracting from its cheek-pouches the gift of a charitable visitor, together with all the crumbs and scraps the little one had gleaned from the floor, and then adding outrage to injury by cutting the victim's ears.

HUNGER SHARPENS WITS.

As a consequence of such treatment a baby monkey in the teens of its months is generally as lean as a rake, and may actually starve to death, though in a state of freedom the apparent cruelty may be the best possible education for a creature that has to make its living by stealth. Hunger sharpens even an infant's wits, and a young four-hander of 10 months is really as prematurely wideawake as a 10-year-old gamin of the Quartier des Savoyards. Having learned to mistrust his own parents he is naturally very circumspect in his dealings with his human neighbors, and his skill in availing himself of a business opportunity rivals that of a New York boodle politician. The Algerian baboons scent an enemy in every stranger, and rob an orchard only in the gray of the morning twilight, even on abandoned plantations whose proprietors have failed to return from the guerilla war of the Western frontier.

The great cats of the tropics, on the other hand, are rather apt to underrate the risk of an encounter with the primate of the animal kingdom. Lions constantly underestimate the range of European rifles, and our American catamount seems unable to appreciate the peril of taking refuge in the top branches of an isolated tree.

HARD TO CONVINCE.

From the pursuit of a peccary herd a perch of that sort afforded his ancestors a protection so abundantly sufficient that the first scrape shot fails to shake the refugee's confidence in the time proved expedient, and the Mexican puma will scramble up a tree even in places where a retreat to a neighboring jungle would have enabled him to defy the pursuit of hunter and hound.

"A treed 'coon," is a Tennessee synonym for a person in a desperate predicament, and it is astonishing to see on what slight provocation raccoons and squirrels will incur that danger—especially in woods, where the height of the trees and the thickness of the foliage must have for centuries protected them against hunters unprovided with dogs and firearms.

The Brazilian antbear, on the contrary, confides in the superhuman strength of his arms (which have been known to hug the life out of a jaguar), and at the approach of a hunter will rear up in a way apt to intimidate a rough-and-tumble fighter, but giving a sharp-shooter a chance for a fatal aim at the heart of the plucky wrestler.

CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

Boats Not Built For Them Cannot Carry Heavy Cannon.

Cleveland Leader.

"There isn't a city on the Northern lakes," said Commander Evans, U. S. N. "that couldn't be easily and quickly destroyed by English gunboats. The English have 50 ships which can come in from the Atlantic by way of the present route. They carry six and eight inch guns, and could go to Cleveland, for example, stand off six miles or so far away that only their smoke stacks would be visible, and ruin the town in a very little while. A six-inch gun throws 100 pound projectiles six miles, and pumps them out at the rate of 10 a minute."

"But," I asked, "couldn't we blow up the Welland canal, and thus prevent the English gunboats from getting through to the lakes?"

"I don't think we could."

"The canal," I continued, "is less than 27 miles long, and it it has 25 locks. Dynamite could be put under a lock, couldn't it?"

"It could if the Canadians would let us," said Evans. "There are 25 locks, that is true, but there is a fort at every one of them. Moreover, the Canadian militia is always kept at a high degree of efficiency. Four or five years ago I examined several of the forts on the Welland canal and would have seen them if my identity had remained unknown. They are strong forts and would be ample protection to the locks."

"The big steel freighters on the lakes could be converted into gunboats," said I, "and could be made the equal of the ships sent against us."

"So I have heard," replied Commander Evans, with a smile. "There was a time," said he, "when guns could be put on almost any kind of a vessel, but that was a long while ago. A big 13-inch gun, when fired, will lift a battle-ship a foot out of the water. That is an amazing fact, isn't it? The recoil of the modern gun is awful. A 6-inch gun, if discharged from the decks of any vessel on the lakes, would go over the side and to the bottom, and the vessel would follow it. No, the steel freighters are strong and swift, but they were not built to stand up under the strain which even the smallest guns in the navy would give them. A six-inch rifle requires 50 pounds of powder at a charge, and ships which carry guns of that size must be constructed to take the recoil without damage. Ore, coal, grain and lumber vessels can't do it."

"The new cutters which Canada has built," said I, "are 125 feet long, merely tugs in size. Could they carry guns?"

"Certainly, if they were designed for guns. A lake tug could stand up under a six-inch rifle if that was the purpose of its builders."

THE STREAM.

The water smooth, clear and deep,
Gathers silently, as clouds before a storm;
Then falling o'er the ledge dashes upon the rocks,
Whose jagged edges cleave the flood, making eddies
On either side, while glistening spray fills the air like rain.
'Tis gone! but gentle sounds mark its path beneath the mossy banks.
Now it bursts thro' the cleft in silver threads,
Bubbling, twisting, turning, rolling 'mid the hanging brush!
Gathering again, it falls upon the crags below,
Leaping from step to step, sighing, singing,
Whispering to the ravine sides as it goes.

—*Wm. E. Mountain in Philadelphia Ledger.*
Nov., '92.

TO THE MAJOR'S MEMORY.

Characteristic Editorial in the Arizona Kicker.

ALL OF THE DEAD MAN'S FAULTS TOLD.

He Had Been a Horse Thief and Generally Bad Man.

DIED BECAUSE HE WAS A POOR SHOT

Written For The Post.

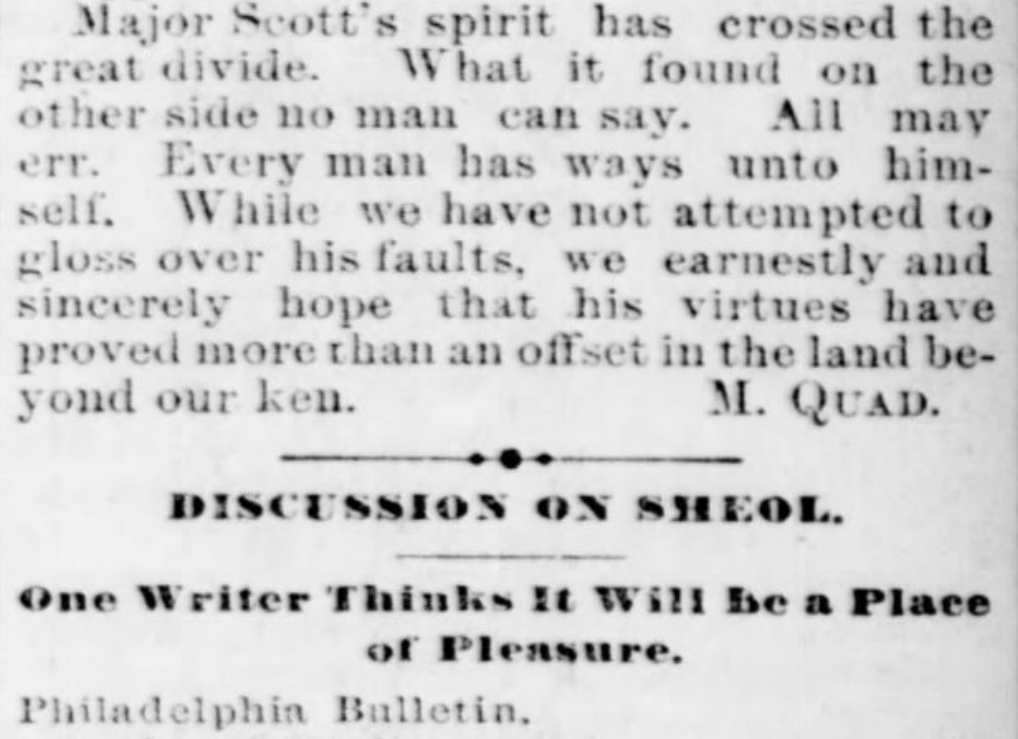
In Memoriam.—In its proper place in this issue will be found the obituary notice of Major John M. Scott, whose sudden demise was a shock to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. While many of our readers would no doubt prefer that we filled this space with an account of a murder or an elopement, we cannot let the opportunity pass to say a few words regarding one so closely identified with the interests of this community.

When we entered this town three years ago, we were dead broke and had 16 blisters on each foot, having hoofed it over 200 miles. Our printing outfit was packed on the back of a burro, and consisted of 40 pounds of type, half a bundle of print paper and five or six half column plates of patent medicine advertisements. That first night we slept under a wagon on the public square, while our burro satisfied his hunger by nibbling a cactus. The first man to speak to us next morning was Major Scott. He offered us a drink and lent us $3 in cash, and thus assisted us to lay the foundation of our present prosperity.

Now that the major has passed from earth away, we may state that in 1880 he was sentenced to state prison in Ohio for borrowing horses. He was an ambitious critter and dug his way out and headed for Sunset. We could have given him away any day during the past two years, but he knew that he was safe in our hands. Many of our citizens noticed that the major always exhibited considerable nervousness when the stage came in, and if there was a stranger in town he kept in the background until someone ascertained what business had brought the man here.

While we loved the major in a general way, we were not blind to his bad points. He would get drunk. He would cheat at cards. On one occasion he stole our mule. On another he raised us out of a game of poker by presenting two guns at our unprotected breast. It will be remembered that we had to shoot him in 1890 and again in 1891 in self-defense. He nominated us for mayor in one of the floweriest speeches ever uncorked in this sublime portion of the civilized world, and the very next day went around town abusing the memory of my dead father and predicting that we would be defeated by 500 majority. It was the major who encouraged us to introduce the white shirt and collars and cuffs into this town, and yet the very first time we appeared in public wearing these articles he headed the mob which thirsted for our life. On several occasions he urged us to shoot the postmaster; on several other occasions he urged the postmaster to shoot us.

There were times when the deceased would take our advice in a brotherly way, and there were other times when he'd see us clear into New Mexico before he'd admit that we knew beans. It was this erratic disposition of his which finally led to his sad end. The major was a great liar, but a poor hand with a gun. Everybody knew this, and when he felt just right he would admit it himself. A few days ago ex-Judge Goodhue of Lone Tree, in a moment of abstraction, mentioned the major's failing. The major felt insulted and decided to remove the judge to a happier world. We talked and argued and advised, but he was pig-headed. We tried to convince him that the judge was lightning on the draw, but it was no go. He went over to Lone Tree to drop the judge, and he will never return. He hadn't got his hand to his hip before the judge dropped him.


HE RAISED US.

Major Scott's spirit has crossed the great divide. What it found on the other side no man can say. All may err. Every man has ways unto himself. While we have not attempted to gloss over his faults, we earnestly and sincerely hope that his virtues have proved more than an offset in the land beyond our ken. M. QUAD.

DISCUSSION ON SHEOL.

One Writer Thinks It Will be a Place of Pleasure.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Rudyard Kipling's father expresses the opinion that one of the best pieces of work his son has done, a sketch that is "absolutely photographic in its distinctness," is the "City of Dreadful Night." "On a hot night," says Kipling pere, "there is no more fearful place in the world than Lahore. It is hell with the lid on." Speaking of sheol, there is a great deal of current discussion about the condition of things there, its location, temperature, etc. Dr. St. George Mivart, the great Darwinian, has endeavored to demonstrate in the *Nineteenth Century* that there is to be happiness instead of pain there for all. Dr. McPherson, the eminent Presbyterian divine of Chicago, said the other day: "No one can tell until the resurrection day whether there is any literal burning. As to the heat of hell, I have always understood that its temperature was above normal. I was never very good on geography and cannot therefore say anything about its boundaries."

They Could Afford Dollars.

They were rich. The daughter was taking lessons in coyness and small talk.

"A penny for your thoughts," she archly remarked to an abstracted visitor, and then felt, from the look of horror that overspread her parent's face, she must have been guilty of a false step.

"Why don't you offer him a dollar?" was that lady's criticism after the visitor's departure. "We've got money, and you mustn't be afraid to let folks know it."